

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1895, COMPARED
WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or blacksmith.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—contd.						
<i>Eastern—contd.</i>						
Bhurlpore	1-8 to 3-0	1-8 to 3-0	...	...	4-0 to 17-0	4-0 to 17-0
Ulwur	4-0 " 6-0	2-0 to 6-0	3-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 " 15-0	6-0 " 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 15 0	5 10 0	7-8 " 9-6	9 0 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 " 15-0	9-6 " 15-0
Balmer	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	9 6 0	9 0 0
Anadra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 5 0	...	...
Shahpoora	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
<i>Western—</i>						
Jodhpore	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	13 2 0	13 2 0
Jaysulmere	11 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bickaneer	4 11 0	5 2 6	4 3 6	4 3 6	8-7 to 10-12-6	9-6 to 12-6
Central India—						
Indore	5 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goonna	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 " 15-0
Gwalior	4 11 0	4-11 to 5-10	5 0 0	4-0 " 6-0	14 1 0	7-8 " 15-0
Panjab—						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	6 9 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	9 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 5 4	20 0 0
<i>Central—</i>						
Gurgaon	5 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0	8 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0	13 2 0
Rohatak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnal	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	10 14 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>						
Ambala	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiana	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 2 8	11 2 8
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
Hoshiarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdaspur	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Simla	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 1 6	7 0 6	13 9 6	13 9 6
Kangra	7 8 0	8 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>North-western—</i>						
Sialkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujranwala	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrat	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 7 0	10 7 0
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rawalpindi	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 9 0	6 7 0	24 6 0	21 14 0
Hazara	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
Peshawar	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	18 0 0	22 0 0
Kohat	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
<i>Western—</i>						
Shahpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Multan	9 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
Bannu	6 1 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 4	15 13 4
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	6 9 0	7 8 0	5 9 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	21 0 0
D. G. Khan	7 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karachi	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Parkar (Umar-kot).	11 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	28 0 0	20 0 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30-0 to 45-0	22-8 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	8 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	30-0 " 40-0	35 0 0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-12 and 15-0	12 8 0		

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DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bombay—						
Amhon—						
Karwar	8 7 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 26-4
Ratnagiri	7 13 9	6 12 1	8 0 2	7 10 7	9-6-10 to 15-1-4	10-8-9 to 13-13-4
Alibag (Colába)	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 „ 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7-8 to 11-4	7-8 to 11-4	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	18-12 „ 30-0	18-12 „ 30-0
Central—						
Dharwar	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 18-0	13-0 to 19-0
Belgaum	6 14 11	6 14 0	8 15 3	8 12 8	15 13 7	15 13 0
Satara	6 9 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
Sholapur	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 22-8	20-0 „ 22-8
Wajapur	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 30-0
Poona	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	6-0 to 7-8	6-8 to 7-8	15-0 „ 22-8	15-0 „ 22-8
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	8-0 to 10-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 11-0	10 0 0	22-0 to 30-0	20 0 0
Nasik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dhulia (Khandesh)	9 6 0	9 6 0	9 3 0	9 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	19-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0
Broach	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	16-0 „ 30-0	16-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	3 4 6	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	5-5-3 „ 18-12	9-6 „ 18-12
Baroda (Camp)	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Godhra (Panch Máhals)	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Hyderabad—						
Nijkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Mal Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chandwa-Asirgarh Can- tonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Washangabad	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Wetál	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 „ 19-0	15 0 0
Wahindwára	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wápur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Central—						
Warsinghpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Wagor	3-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 „ 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0
Wamoh	4 11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	10 0 0
Wabulpore	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	11 4 0
Wagbalkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Wandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Wroni	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wálaghat	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
Wandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wándá	3 15 0	5 3 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	9-14-6 to 13-2	11-2 to 13-10
Eastern—						
Wálaspur	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Wáipur	4-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	12 0 0
Wambalpur	2 12 4	2 9 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 30-0	15 0 0
North—						
Waldána	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Wásim	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	20 0 0	18 11 0
Wákola	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	22 8 0	21 4 0
Wálichpur	7 11 0	6 10 0	8 7 0	7 10 0	21 11 0	20 6 0
Wámróti	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	19 5 0	19 5 0
Wáun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
North-Western Territories—						
Wánderabad	4-4-5 to 5-15-10	5-0 to 7-0	4-4-5 to 5-15-10	5-0 to 7-0	11-1-11 to 25-10-7	13-0 to 30-0
Wádrám	5-2-1 „ 6-13-6	6 0 0	9-11-0 „ 19-3-6	15-0 „ 30-0
Wádarghat	6 6 8	7 2 0	6 13 6	8 0 0	12 13 4	15 0 0

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WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	7 5 8	7 5 8	6 11 2	6 11 2	14-8-8 to 16-0-8	14-8-8 to 16-0-8
S. Canara	6 14 0	7 13 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
South, central—						
Coimbatore	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4 2 6	5 1 6	5 12 0	5 12 0	9-3-6 to 11-11-6	9-3-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0
Godavari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	15-10-8 „ 16-0-0	15-10-8 „ 16-0-0
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4 to 19-9-4	17-4 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	5 14 5	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-11-2 „ 17-14-5	15-3-2 „ 17-14-5
S. Arcot	5 1 4	5 1 4	6 3 4	6 3 4	11-14 „ 13-2	11-14 „ 13-2
Tanjore	5 4 4	5 12 2	6 8 0	6 8 0	15-12 „ 15-15	15-12 „ 15-15
Trichinopoly	5 11 3	5 13 8	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-2 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1
Southern—						
Tinnevely	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	12-13 „ 13-7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 10-0	11-0 to 22-8	10-0 to 22-8
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
Tumkūr	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	5 10 0	3-2 to 6-4	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	22-8 „ 30
Kadur	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	30 0 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	2-0 „ 5-0	2-0 „ 5-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 „ 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden . . . . .	...	...	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 31st, 1895.

It will be remembered that at the close of last week a well-defined depression lay off the Orissa Coast, and that the trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain as well as other characteristics of the monsoon period were appearing. At the same time rain was slowly extending over India. These conditions continued and intensified during the week under review, which was one of fairly general, moderate, monsoon rainfall throughout. The days of most general rain were the 29th and 30th, when the shallow trough of low pressure extended from the Orissa Coast north-westward as far as the Indus Valley, and rain was received over Northern and Central India both from the Bay and from the Arabian Sea. On the latter date a considerable and very unusual fall of rain occurred over the southern districts of Madras. At first, when the rainfall was relatively slight, the mean temperature of India was about normal or even a little above normal, but as the heavier rain set in, towards the close of the week, the temperature fell, and the mean became slightly below the average.

Daily Summary.—Sunday.—Pressure had increased over Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and the Punjab, and decreased elsewhere. The depression over the Bay had become deeper and better defined, and advanced close to the Ganjam Coast, and pressure was in moderate defect throughout the Bay area. The winds were cyclonic within the depression area, and blew from about the normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over Madras, Assam, and North Bengal, and in excess in most other places. The rainfall was fairly general, except in parts of North-Western India, the amounts being considerable in parts of Madras and of the Central Provinces.

Monday.—Pressure had increased briskly in parts of North-Western India, and changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression had advanced slowly north-westward and had filled up considerably. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, and in slight excess over Northern India. The winds were fairly normal in direction. The temperature distribution was irregular. Abnormally low temperatures were reported from Madras, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and the Indus Valley, and more or less excessive temperatures elsewhere. There had been no rain over a large part of North-Western India, of North Bombay, and of South Madras, but moderate general rain has occurred elsewhere.

Tuesday.—Pressure had generally changed by small amounts, but had on the whole increased, except in North-Eastern India. The depression had changed very little either in position or intensity. A well-defined trough of low pressure lay over Northern India, and ordinary monsoon winds prevailed over the greater part of the country. Temperature had risen over Madras, but abnormally low temperatures were reported from Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and the Indus Valley. General rain had fallen over North-Eastern India, and showery weather had been experienced elsewhere. In places the amounts received were heavy.

Wednesday.—Pressure changes were again small throughout the country, and the general distribution was very little altered. The depression had nearly disappeared. Readings decreased from a high pressure area in the south to a low pressure area over the Punjab, with the usual trough of low readings over the Gangetic plain. Calms prevailed within the trough, and normal monsoon breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over the Bay area and in excess over the Western desert, and was nearly normal elsewhere. The weather was again showery over nearly the whole country, with heavy falls of rain in parts of Northern India.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen briskly over the Punjab and part of Madras, and changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution of pressure was fairly normal, and the winds in most places blew from the usual monsoon directions. The mean temperature was below the normal average over a large part of the country, but particularly so over the Punjab, Ganjam, Orissa, and the east of the Central Provinces. The rainfall had been fairly general, except over parts of the Peninsula and of Sind and Kathiawar.

Friday.—Pressure had decreased over Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and the Punjab, and increased in other parts of India. The fall was brisk over Burma, but elsewhere the changes were slight. The distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds remained fairly normal. The mean temperature was low over Northern and Central India and slightly excessive over the Peninsula.

There had been very little rain over the extreme north-west of India and the centre and east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere rain had been fairly general and in places heavy.

In South Madras and in parts of North-Western India the fall was exceptionally heavy for the time of year.

Saturday.—Pressure had decreased briskly over Burma, Assam, and East Bengal. In all other places the changes were generally slight. The trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain was moving northward towards the hills, but this was the only important alteration in the distribution. Calms prevailed over the Gangetic plain, whence the normal south-easterly winds had disappeared. In all other places the usual monsoon circulation was shown. Showery weather was reported from nearly all parts of the country, but the rainfall was generally lighter than on the preceding day. The mean temperature was normal over Bengal, Bombay, and the Central Provinces; in excess in Burma and Madras; and in defect over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the rainfall gradually increased as the week advanced, and was heaviest on the 30th. The temperature returns show a general agreement with these conditions. Thus on the 25th the mean temperature was excessive in all provinces, except Madras; on the 26th in all provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Madras; on the 27th in all provinces, except Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and Bombay; and on the 28th in all provinces, except Burma. On the 29th a change set in agreeing with the increase in the extent and amount of rain, and from that date until the close of the week the mean temperature was low in the majority of provinces. The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:

PROVINCE.	AUGUST 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+0.4	+0.2	—1.3	—0.9	—0.3	+0.5	+1.4	0
Bengal and Assam . . .	+0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	—0.2	—0.1	+0.7	+0.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.1	—1.2	—0.6	+0.9	+0.1	—2.1	—1.4	—0.5
Punjab	+4.4	+3.3	+2.4	+0.5	—2.8	—5.7	—4.3	—0.3
Bombay	+0.6	+0.1	—0.1	+0.9	+1.3	+0.7	+0.2	+0.5
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.3	+1.4	+0.7	+0.6	—1.3	—2.0	—0.3	+0.2
Central India and Gujarat	+1.2	+1.8	+2.8	+0.2	—1.1	—1.2	—1.5	+0.3
Sind and Rajputana	+1.2	+2.1	+2.4	+2.0	—0.4	—1.1	—1.6	+0.7
Madras	—2.3	—1.4	+0.7	+1.5	—0.2	+1.1	+1.6	+0.1
Mean for whole of India	+1.0	+0.8	+0.8	+0.7	—0.5	—1.1	—0.6	+0.2

The means for the whole country show that for the whole week the variation from the normal was very small, but there was a slight excess on the first four days and a slight defect on the last three days. The provincial variations for the week show that the mean temperature was normal throughout, but the daily variations show that there were, in some places, large changes during the week: thus, in the Punjab the variation on the 25th was $+4.4^{\circ}$ and on the 31st -4.3° , showing a change of nearly 9° . The following were the highest temperatures recorded on each day:

On August 25th	the highest temperature was	105.4°	at Montgomery.
" 26th	" "	106.9°	" "
" 27th	" "	107.9°	" "
" 28th	" "	104.4°	" Mooltan.
" 29th	" "	101.0°	" Jacobabad.
" 30th	" "	102.5°	" "
" 31st	" "	102.5°	" "

Rainfall.—As stated above, moderate monsoon conditions have prevailed fairly generally throughout the Indian area during the week under review. At first the distribution of pressure was somewhat abnormal. A low pressure area existed over the Punjab and a second low pressure area over the north-west of the Bay, but the characteristic trough of low readings over the Gangetic plain was not properly developed. In consequence, the rainfall area was somewhat restricted and no rain was falling over North-Western India. As the depression from the Bay advanced north-westward this condition was changed. The trough became better developed and extended from the Punjab south-eastward to Orissa, south-easterly winds blew up the Gangetic plain, and by Wednesday, 28th, rain was reported from as far west as Peshawar. Conditions favourable for rainfall over Northern and Central India lasted until Saturday, 31st, when the trough showed a tendency to travel northward to the hills, the south-easterly winds ceased, and the rainfall area began to contract. Over the Peninsula the rainfall has been less steady than over Northern India, and the weather has been nothing more than showery. At times these showers have been few and light, as on the 28th, when the heaviest fall was 0.69 " at Ratnagiri; and at other times they have been heavy, as on the 30th, when Cuddalore received 2.75 ", Trichinopoly 2.05 ", and Salem 1.04 ". The effect of these rainfall conditions has been to occasion a somewhat irregular distribution of rainfall for the week. The table at the close exhibits the rainfall data. From this it will be seen that the heaviest average rainfall, 11.44 inches, was received in Tenasserim. This was followed by about 4 inches in Lower Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma), the Punjab (Hill districts), the Central Provinces (Centre and East), and Rajputana (West), while the lightest rainfall was reported from Khandesh and Sind. In normal years the rainfall is heaviest, 7 inches, in Tenasserim, and this is followed by about 6 inches in Arakan and Assam (Surma), while the smallest amount is reported from Sind. Consequently, the general features of the actual and normal distribution agree fairly well. There are, however, considerable local variations between the two, and these are shown in the third column of the table. From this it will be seen that twenty-five of the rainfall divisions report an excess and twenty-six report a deficiency of rain for the week. This result is a considerable improvement as compared with last week, when only fourteen divisions recorded an excess. The regions which received excessive rainfall included the following divisions:—Tenasserim and Central Burma, Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, all the Punjab divisions, except the central, all the Central Provinces divisions, all the Central India and Rajputana divisions, the East Coast (North and South divisions), and Madras (South). In all other parts of the Indian region the rainfall was in defect. The most important cases of excess were Tenasserim with an excess of over 4 inches, Rajputana (West) with an excess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the Punjab (Submontane) with an excess of 2.48 inches; while the most important instances of deficiency were Coorg with a defect of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, North Bengal with a defect of 2.61 inches, and Assam (Surma) with a defect of 2.42 inches. The excess in the case of Rajputana (West) was very marked, as the

actual rainfall received was four times the normal average of the week; on the other hand, Mysore received only a quarter and Coorg only a half of its normal supply. In Upper Burma much heavier falls were received in some places than was the case last week, but Saigaing and Bhamo received only two light showers during the present week.

The returns of the sudder stations show that rain was received daily over the whole of North-Eastern India except Upper Burma, and that it fell principally on the last four days of the week in Upper India. In the west of the Peninsula the showers were scattered throughout the week, while in the central parts of the country the falls were also daily. In the south-east of the Peninsula heavy rain fell during the last three days of the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. As was the case last week and for several previous weeks, the general rainfall of India since the beginning of June approximates very closely to the normal. Taking a variation of less than twenty per cent. from the normal to represent a normal condition, the last column of the table shows that only in Arakan, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Mysore, Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana (East), Central India (West), and Madras (Central) is there any important deficiency of rainfall, while only in Orissa, the Central Provinces (East), the East Coast (North), and the East Coast (Central) is there any important excess.

The following are the more important totals recorded during the week:—
 Moulmein 11 inches, Fenny (Noakhalli) 6·05 inches, Sunamganj (Sylhet) 6·42 inches, Kurseong 5·60 inches, Jajpur (Cuttack) 7·92 inches, Rai Bareilly 9·87 inches, Mirganj (Bareilly) 10·72 inches, Karuprayag (Garhwal) 12·34 inches, Ferozepore 6·24 inches, Umballa 6·73 inches, Dhamsala 9·58 inches, Karkala (Mangalore) 5·27 inches, Bavda (Kolhapur) 6·00 inches, Nagpur 9·96 inches, Lanji (Balaghat) 14·09 inches, Kurwai (Bhopal) 7·29 inches, Narasannapeta (Ganjam) 7·01 inches, Tiruvadi (Tanjore) 6·57 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31ST, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 1ST TO AUGUST 31ST, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June and to August 31st.	Excess or de- fect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	11'44	7'35	+ 4'09	119'05	123'63	— 4
	Lower Burma	4'01	4'78	— 0'77	61'45	65'89	— 7
	Central Burma	2'76	2'47	+ 0'29	31'50	39'04	— 19
	Upper Burma	2'23	?	?	17'09	?	?
	Arakan	4'14	6'13	— 1'99	95'95	131'03	— 27
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	2'52	2'97	— 0'45	40'88	56'47	— 28
	Assam (Surma)	4'07	6'49	— 2'42	90'89	98'96	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'40	2'93	— 1'53	46'11	44'40	+ 4
	Deltaic Bengal	1'48	2'03	— 0'55	23'88	34'99	— 32
	Central Bengal	1'15	2'52	— 1'37	25'00	34'43	— 27
	North Bengal	2'03	4'04	— 2'01	65'21	65'18	0
	Orissa	3'71	1'84	+ 1'87	43'38	32'82	+ 32
	Chota Nagpur	1'81	2'31	— 0'50	32'17	35'11	— 8
	Bihar (South)	1'85	2'16	— 0'31	25'13	29'21	— 14
	Do. (North)	2'02	2'82	— 0'80	36'50	32'55	+ 12
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND QUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	3'43	2'08	+ 1'35	26'07	27'16	— 4
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	2'74	2'43	+ 0'31	31'83	28'80	+ 11
	Oudh (South)	3'25	2'41	+ 0'84	26'06	25'84	+ 4
	Do. (North)	2'70	2'47	+ 0'23	28'95	27'74	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3'02	2'20	+ 0'82	25'81	24'96	+ 3
	North-Western Provinces (West).	2'59	1'90	+ 0'69	21'64	20'59	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	3'70	2'91	+ 0'79	35'01	31'91	+ 10
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1'74	0'67	+ 1'07	8'85	9'24	— 4
	Do. (Central)	1'23	1'26	— 0'03	13'07	15'01	— 13
	Do. (Submontane)	3'88	1'40	+ 2'48	18'09	19'47	— 7
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4'37	2'66	+ 1'71	56'86	50'50	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	1'26	0'94	+ 0'32	12'11	12'57	— 4
	Do. (West)	0'48	0'34	+ 0'14	4'82	4'90	— 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'91	3'50	— 1'59	80'11	82'43	— 3
	Madras (South Central)	1'09	1'27	— 0'18	17'55	16'10	+ 9
	Coorg	2'25	5'46	— 3'21	78'74	93'74	— 16
	Mysore	0'20	1'24	— 0'95	13'86	17'45	— 21
	Konkan	2'68	4'36	— 1'68	87'02	94'49	— 7
	Bombay Deccan	0'47	1'14	— 0'67	18'10	17'59	+ 3
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'11	1'16	— 1'05	13'45	14'30	— 6
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'95	1'81	— 0'86	18'29	24'54	— 21
	Central Provinces (West)	3'51	2'14	+ 1'37	28'83	29'06	— 1
	Ditto (Central)	4'29	2'65	+ 1'64	38'86	39'94	— 3
	Ditto (East)	4'30	2'35	+ 1'95	45'85	37'04	+ 24
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'88	1'30	— 0'42	26'82	34'20	— 22
	Kathiawar	0'59	0'83	— 0'24	13'10	15'46	— 15
	Sind	0'09	0'14	— 0'05	3'61	3'94	— 8
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	2'66	1'89	+ 0'77	25'45	28'98	— 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2'44	1'65	+ 0'79	15'49	21'77	— 29
	Rajputana (West)	4'27	1'06	+ 3'21	11'60	10'75	+ 8
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'16	1'86	+ 0'30	26'02	17'59	+ 48
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	2'50	1'84	+ 0'66	38'57	38'66	0
	Hyderabad (South)	1'05	1'12	— 0'07	15'86	15'04	+ 6
	Madras (Central)	0'20	1'12	— 0'92	8'22	10'40	— 21
	East Coast (Central)	0'43	1'31	— 0'88	13'24	10'90	+ 22
	Ditto (South)	2'12	1'26	+ 0'86	10'57	10'39	+ 2
	Madras (South)	0'82	0'73	+ 0'09	3'58	4'29	— 16

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 5th September 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st August.*—Rainfall general and good in the greater portion of the Circars, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore; fair or moderate elsewhere, except in the Deccan districts, Nellore, and Tinnevely, where only light or scattered showers have fallen. Irrigation supplies are inadequate in some of the Deccan, Carnatic, Central, and Southern districts. Agricultural operations are progressing, and the standing crops are generally in fair condition, but are suffering in parts of the Deccan, Central, and Southern districts, and have withered in parts of Tinnevely. Some harvest is in progress in almost every district with generally fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are easier in the greater portion of the Circars; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain throughout the Presidency, but the fall was generally slight. More rain is required in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, and Carnatic for the standing crops, which are withering in parts of nine districts. Deficiency of water continues in parts of Sind. Preparations for the late crops are progressing in parts of seven districts. Agricultural operations have been retarded for want of rain in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, and Baroda territory. Fodder is scarce in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in one taluka of Sholapur. Prices are normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd September.*—Fine weather prevailed for the greater part of the week over the Province, and the rainfall was slight in almost all districts. Want of rain continues to be felt in most parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions; elsewhere the general prospects of the winter rice crop are favourable. Early rice and jute are being harvested. In Bihar the autumn crops are reported good. *Marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) and indian-corn are being harvested. The price of common rice continues steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain has been ample and in most districts somewhat heavy. The crops are flourishing. Slight damage by floods is reported from Moradabad, and by continued rainfall from Garhwal; otherwise prospects are good. Harvesting of the autumn crops has commenced in some of the eastern districts, and preparations for spring sowings are in active progress. Supplies are sufficient, and prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rainfall general. Agricultural operations, sowings, and weedings of the autumn crops are in progress. Ploughings for the spring crops are going on in some districts. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be good to average, but more rain is wanted in Hissar and Shahpur. Rats are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. Prices continue high in Umballa, are rising in Jullundur and Peshawar, normal in Ferozepore and Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th September.*—There has been good rain in the north and east of the Provinces. In Sambalpur a break would be welcomed for sowing sesamum and pulses. Nimar has received only two-thirds of its average rainfall, and more rain is required. The prospects of the autumn crops are generally good; in Saugor and Damoh prospects are excellent. Land is being prepared for winter sowings. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st August.*—In Lower Burma rain is badly wanted in parts of the Tharrawaddy district. Prospects are very poor in the Paungde and Thegon townships and not good in the Mahatham township of the Prome district; elsewhere prospects are good. In Upper Burma good rain

has fallen during the week in Mandalay, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe, Meiktila, and Yamethin; Lower Chindwin and Myingyan received nearly an inch. The standing crops in these districts have somewhat revived, and if rain continues it is probable that fair crops will be obtained. In the Gangaw sub-division of the Pakokku district the crops are said to be withering for want of rain. Paddy and sesamum are said to have completely failed in the unirrigated tracts in Minbu. Rain is badly wanted in Bhamo. Cultivation is very backward in the Minzu and Singaing townships of Kyaukse, and broadcast sowing of short-lived paddy is being resorted to. On the whole, however, the general prospects have considerably improved during the week. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Thayetmyo, fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy, and slightly in Thongwa; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice are progressing. Tea blight is reported from Cachar. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder is scarce in Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th September.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain has fallen in parts. The crops and prospects are good. Prices have slightly fallen in Kolar and Chitaldroog and risen in Hassan and Kadur.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. Transplanting of rice continues. The *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom crops are in good condition. Fodder and water for cattle are abundant. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th September.*—**BERAR:** Weather warm and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week. Cotton and jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) are withering in Akola and Basim owing to the long break in the rains. Land is being prepared for the next cold weather crop. Sowings have been completed throughout the Province, and weeding operations are now well in hand. Fodder and water are reported insufficient in the Khamgaon taluka. Prices are fluctuating in Buldana and Wun.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. The water-supply is increasing. The autumn crops are in good condition. Sowing of the irrigated crops is progressing, but more rain is required. Prices continue normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week, but more rain is still wanted in Neemuch, parts of Gwalior, and in the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in two districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock in good condition in all Agencies, except parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is generally good, except in four districts of Gwalior. Prices are high in Bhopal and Goona, rising in three districts of Gwalior, low in Bhopawar, and normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Good rain has fallen almost throughout Rajputana, but more rain is wanted in Meywar, Ulwar, and Tonk. Agricultural operations and the standing crops are generally good. Prospects are fair. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices have risen in one State, are falling in two, and fluctuating in one, but are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Rainfall moderate. The standing crops are excellent. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue a little above normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rainfall moderate. Weather clear. The crops are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st August.*—The weather is warm. Upland rice is doing well, but lowland rice requires more rain.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH AUGUST
1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH AUGUST 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST 1894.				WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 25th August 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 24th August 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	556	1,683	7,63,211	453	1,710	7,22,191	422	65,91,093	64,03,082	...	1,88,011		
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	71,993	84	862	63,766	74	5,52,861	5,27,177	...	25,684		
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	74,827	100	752	69,780	93	6,93,189	5,24,681	...	1,68,508		
Bezawada Extension	198	21	4,168	198	21	2,119	101	20,859	21,686	...	827		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	3,48,914	203	1,790	2,64,220	148	28,76,801	24,83,862	...	3,92,939		
Palampur-Deesa	37	17	308	18	17	710	42	3,807	5,349	...	1,542		
South Indian	154	1,042	1,50,841	145	1,042	1,52,845	147	12,48,288	13,05,124	...	56,836		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	3,608	68	54	3,955	73	31,335	37,938	...	6,603		
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	1,00,610	86	1,165	1,05,793	91	8,56,703	8,48,569	...	8,181		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	95,138	126	756	68,920	91	7,15,878	6,35,170	...	80,708		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	8,878	44	200	8,688	43	84,058	81,984	...	2,074		
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	5,476	43	...	43,611	...	43,611		
TOTAL	232	8,271	16,22,586	195	8,497	14,68,463	173	1,36,80,782	1,29,18,533	...	7,62,249		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	5,72,085	228	2,548	5,37,289	211	41,35,211	49,66,670	...	8,31,459		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,68,163	211	797	1,42,532	179	14,27,187	12,24,231	...	2,02,956		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	2,93,240	361	813	3,01,080	370	18,17,306	17,42,830	...	74,476		
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	13,791	110	125	16,690	134	1,14,933	1,18,270	...	3,337		
East Coast (state)	90	321	53,040	165	397	22,819	57	2,15,310	2,38,396	...	23,086		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	131	730	78,452	107	746	94,509	127	8,20,377	7,53,822	...	66,555		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	1,762	70	25	1,899	76	14,842	15,186	...	344		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	467	58	8	471	59	3,223	2,594	...	629		
TOTAL	235	5,330	11,81,000	222	5,459	11,17,289	203	85,48,389	90,61,999	...	5,13,610		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	3,75,334	252	1,490	3,22,015	216	32,28,070	28,02,569	...	4,25,501		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	461	2,19,309	476	461	1,79,000	388	15,54,114	15,32,616	...	21,498		
Madras	236	840	1,80,996	223	840	1,92,550	229	15,91,743	16,56,617	...	64,874		
TOTAL	349	2,791	7,81,630	280	2,791	6,93,565	249	63,73,927	59,91,802	...	3,82,125		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	16,392	35,85,216	219	16,747	32,79,317	196	2,86,03,098	2,79,72,334	...	6,30,764		
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	19,399	120	161	22,285	138	1,75,975	1,79,460	...	3,485		
Tarkessur	222	22	3,614	164	22	3,545	161	37,982	40,024	...	2,042		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	5,774	86	66	8,024	122	52,871	60,056	...	7,185		
Bengal Doonars	148	36	6,232	173	36	6,530	181	34,355	38,880	...	4,525		
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	9,889	127	78	10,605	136	89,200	87,372	...	1,828		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	10,252	201	51	12,469	244	99,813	93,717	...	6,096		
TOTAL	157	415	55,160	133	414	63,458	153	4,81,196	4,99,509	...	18,313		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	7,631	...	7,631		
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	48,357	145	333	54,703	164	4,37,483	3,95,162	...	42,321		
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	1,070	82	13	830	64	8,159	7,853	...	306		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	21,653	200	108	18,122	168	1,65,572	1,81,565	...	15,993		
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	2,730	273	10	3,503	359	23,353	26,594	...	3,241		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (A)	87	362	30,155	83	362	31,494	87	2,37,170	2,51,787	...	14,617		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	4,012	43	93	3,450	37	33,624	30,666	...	2,958		
Kolhapur	71	29	1,817	63	29	1,908	66	15,425	14,828	...	597		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	2,691	37	72	2,470	34	18,660	20,408	...	1,748		
Cooch Behar	40	22	1,072	49	22	789	35	5,406	4,130	...	1,276		
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,13,357	109	1,115	1,18,160	106	9,44,852	9,49,924	...	5,072		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	20,192	60	334	18,021	54	1,55,714	1,42,603	...	13,111		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,334	51	46	2,772	60	18,463	20,589	...	2,126		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	48	364	19,640	54	364	14,400	40	1,51,283	1,13,287	...	37,996		
Odeypore-Chitor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	720	12	...	(i) 2,530	...	2,530		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	56	94	4,362	46	94	5,422	58	34,293	41,553	...	7,261		
TOTAL	63	818	46,528	56	899	41,335	46	3,59,752	3,20,562	...	39,190		
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,687	38,00,461	203	19,175	35,02,270	183	3,03,88,898	2,97,33,329	...	6,55,569		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutim railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadipalli and Wazirabad-Lyalpur railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 1st to 24th August 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XIX of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST 1894.				WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST 1895.				Earnings from 1st April to 25th August 1894.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th August 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	599	1,683	7,63,211	453	1,710	7,22,191	422	2,03,47,139	2,10,81,653	7,39,514	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	152	862	71,993	84	862	63,766	74	24,33,292	25,11,427	78,135	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	144	752	74,827	100	752	69,780	93	23,11,796	17,80,074	5,31,722	...	...
Barwada Extension	170	21	4,168	198	21	2,119	101	60,873	63,929	3,056	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	279	1,719	3,48,914	203	1,790	2,64,220	148	1,04,01,846	97,99,766	...	6,02,080	...	
Pilani-Dessa	44	17	308	18	17	710	42	14,623	12,073	2,450	...	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,50,841	145	1,042	1,52,845	147	33,73,623	36,89,713	3,16,090	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	75	54	3,698	68	54	3,955	73	(c) 79,886	1,03,839	23,953	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	105	1,105	1,00,610	86	1,105	1,05,793	91	27,92,189	28,00,316	8,127	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	146	756	95,138	126	756	68,920	91	24,52,148	22,82,077	...	1,70,071	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	200	8,878	44	200	8,688	43	3,33,882	5,99,741	...	24,141	...	
Assam Bengal	...	...	...	...	128	5,476	43	...	(f) 43,611	43,611	...	...
TOTAL	259	8,271	16,22,586	196	8,497	14,68,463	173	4,45,96,297	4,44,83,219	...	1,13,078	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (g)	252	2,511	5,72,085	228	2,548	5,37,289	211	1,24,65,841	1,54,85,525	30,19,684	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	1,68,193	211	797	1,42,532	179	43,83,227	41,21,353	...	2,61,874	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	2,93,240	361	813	3,01,080	370	45,69,776	45,49,419	...	29,357	...	
Bengal Central (h)	130	125	13,791	110	125	16,690	134	3,23,087	3,26,026	2,939	...	...
East Coast (state)	99	321	53,040	165	397	22,819	57	6,29,537	7,70,799	1,41,262	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	164	730	78,452	107	746	94,509	127	23,86,554	24,79,400	92,846	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	25	1,762	70	25	1,899	76	31,475	36,524	5,049	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	64	8	467	58	8	471	59	9,761	7,083	...	2,678	...	
TOTAL	243	3,330	11,81,000	222	3,459	11,17,289	205	2,47,99,358	2,77,67,129	29,67,771	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	442	1,490	3,75,334	252	1,490	3,22,015	216	1,40,52,338	1,21,75,808	...	18,76,430	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	2,19,300	476	461	1,79,000	388	68,97,403	77,33,434	8,36,031	...	...
Madras	243	840	1,86,996	223	840	1,92,550	229	42,37,951	45,53,395	3,16,514	...	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	7,81,630	280	2,791	6,93,565	249	2,51,86,792	2,44,62,707	...	7,24,085	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	281	16,392	35,85,216	219	16,747	32,79,317	196	9,45,82,347	9,67,13,055	21,30,708	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	163	161	19,399	120	161	22,285	138	5,52,740	5,80,719	27,979	...	...
Tarapur	269	22	3,614	164	22	3,545	161	1,30,956	1,28,941	...	2,015	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	121	67	5,774	86	66	8,024	122	1,88,092	1,92,711	4,619	...	...
Bengal Doonars	161	36	6,232	173	36	6,530	181	71,332	88,510	17,178	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	9,889	127	78	10,605	136	2,19,467	2,28,727	9,260	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	10,252	201	51	12,469	244	2,65,874	3,29,072	63,198	...	...
TOTAL	164	415	55,160	133	414	63,458	153	14,28,461	15,48,680	1,20,219	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna	...	...	...	...	73	900	12	...	(j) 12,914	12,914	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	48,357	145	333	54,703	164	13,14,684	12,51,355	...	63,329	...	
The Gacwar's Petlad	105	13	1,070	82	13	830	64	30,481	32,131	1,670	...	...
Rajputana-Bhatinda	271	108	21,653	200	108	18,122	168	4,89,929	5,01,593	11,664	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	200	10	2,730	273	10	3,503	350	(k) 39,572	63,219	26,647	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	89	362	30,155	83	362	31,494	87	6,73,918	6,96,738	22,820	...	...
The Gacwar's Mehsana	74	93	4,012	43	93	3,450	37	1,49,666	1,34,185	...	15,481	...	
Kolhapur	81	29	1,817	63	29	1,908	66	54,623	50,598	...	4,025	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gacwar's Dabhoi	59	72	2,691	37	72	2,470	34	97,761	1,11,697	13,986	...	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	1,072	49	22	780	35	16,207	14,908	...	1,299	...	
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,13,557	109	1,115	1,18,160	106	28,03,841	28,09,358	5,517	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	26,192	60	334	18,021	54	7,17,943	8,39,827	1,21,884	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	46	2,334	51	46	1,272	60	61,700	23,908	12,208	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	58	364	19,640	54	364	114,400	40	5,06,548	4,00,919	...	97,529	...	
Oddepore-Chitor	...	...	...	...	61	720	12	...	(m) 2,530	2,530	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	65	94	4,362	46	94	5,422	58	1,32,033	1,94,243	32,210	...	...
TOTAL	28	838	46,528	56	899	41,335	46	14,28,224	15,09,527	71,303	...	...
AND TOTAL	261	18,687	38,00,461	203	19,175	35,02,270	183	10,03,12,873	10,26,40,620	23,27,747	...	...

The Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

The Godhra-Rutlam railway.

From 2nd April to 25th August 1894.

ntakal-Mysore frontier section.

Although for convenience amongst state railways, the company's section of the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway.

from 1st July to 24th August 1895.

mmu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadipalli and the yallpur railways.

(k) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(l) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khimgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(j) Total earnings from 1st May to 24th August 1895.

(k) Total earnings from 1st July to 25th August 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvanpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 1st to 24th August 1895.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 373

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1894.

No. ^{8-Jails.}
379-390

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 10th September 1895.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1893, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. ^{9-Jails.}₃₉₃₋₆₀₄, dated the 30th October 1894, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 49 ^{Judicial}_{Jails}, dated the 21st November 1894.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1894, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

THE Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails should, under stand-

PROVINCE.	DATE OF RECEIPT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORT FOR	
	1893.	1894.
MADRAS	30th May 1894 ...	11th June 1895.
BOMBAY	9th July 1894 ...	22nd June 1895.
BENGAL	14th June 1894 ...	10th June 1895.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	2nd August 1894 ...	8th July 1895.
PUNJAB	2nd June 1894 ...	18th June 1895.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	28th July 1894 ...	29th June 1895.
BURMA	1st June 1894 ...	31st May 1895.
ASSAM	4th June 1894 ...	19th June 1895.
COORG	24th May 1894 ...	10th June 1895.
HYDERABAD	4th June 1894 ...	5th June 1895.

ing orders, reach the Government of India by the 1st June. The statement in the margin shows that the Reports for 1894 were on the whole submitted with fair punctuality, the Report of only one Province (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) being delayed beyond the month in which it was due.

2. The general distribution of prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of British India is shown in Statement No. 1 appended to this Resolution. The number of Central Jails (39) increased by two owing to the abolition of the District Jail at Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency and the construction of a second class Central Jail at that station, and the conversion of the District Jail at Montgomery in the Punjab into a Central Jail. The number of District Jails (196) was less by four than in 1893 (200). The statistics of only 497 subordinate jails and lock-ups are included in the returns as compared with 623 in the preceding year. This change was mainly the result of the orders conveyed in paragraph 3 of Home Department letter No. ^{o-Sanitary} 255, dated the 9th October 1894, that only the statistics of lock-ups administered by the Jail Department should be included in the Jail Statements, in consequence of which the figures relating to 126 lock-ups in charge of Magistrates in the Punjab have been excluded from the returns for 1894. The year opened with a somewhat smaller jail population (95,096, of whom 92,234 were males and 2,862 females) than did 1893, (95,296, of whom 92,261 were males and 3,035 females). The number admitted during the year was 436,377 (415,973 males and 20,404 females), compared with 451,836 (430,847 males and 20,989 females) admitted during 1893. As in the previous year, admissions were highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 98,982 convicts (93,400 males and 5,582 females) were received into jail. The corresponding figures in the other large Provinces were Bengal 91,740 (88,130 males and 3,610 females), Madras 73,388 (69,979 males and 3,409 females), Bombay 67,329 (64,161 males and 3,168 females), the Punjab 46,933 (45,372 males and 1,561 females), and Burma 30,220 (29,254 males and 966 females).

The largest decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into jails occurred in the Punjab, where, chiefly owing to the orders already referred to, nearly 10,000 fewer under-trial prisoners were received.

The total jail population of the year amounted to 531,473; the corresponding figure in the preceding year was 547,132.

The number of prisoners discharged from all causes fell from 452,080 in 1893 to 435,162 in 1894, the greatest number of releases (96,570) having occurred, as in the preceding year, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The year closed with a jail population of 96,311, as compared with 95,052 at the close of 1893. The jail population was higher at the end than at the beginning of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (26,809 prisoners in 1893 and 29,221 in 1894), Burma (11,826 in 1893 and 13,625 in 1894), the Central Provinces (4,506 in 1893 and 4,719 in 1894), Assam (1,413 in 1893 and 1,429 in 1894) and Coorg (110 in 1893 and 137 in 1894). The number of persons in jail, at the close of 1894 was very much larger in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province. The total daily average number of prisoners (95,177) was greater than in 1893 (94,964). The figures for the larger Provinces were: Madras (10,025), Bombay (8,139), Bengal (17,343), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27,947), the Punjab (11,586), the Central Provinces (4,505), Burma (12,647).

3. Statement No. 2 contains statistics relating to convicts only. The year opened with 88,279 (85,641 males and 2,638 females) convicts in jail against 88,572 (85,791 males and 2,781 females) at the beginning of 1893. The number imprisoned during the year was 174,305 (164,830 males and 9,475 females), as compared with 176,458 (166,690 males and 9,768 females) imprisoned during the year 1893. These figures when combined show a decrease in the total number of convicts in jail from 265,030 (252,481 males and 12,549 females) in 1893 to 262,584 (250,471 males and 12,113 females) in 1894. The number of convicts released will be gathered from the following figures:

			Males.	Females.	
Released on appeal ...	{ 1893 ...	...	12,975	368	
	{ 1894 ...	...	13,034	323	
Released on expiry of sentence ...	{ 1893 ...	...	137,672	9,093	
	{ 1894 ...	...	122,792	8,288	
Released under remission rules ...	{ 1893 ...	...	13,116	325	
	{ 1894 ...	...	23,374	612	
Released by order of Government {	(a) on account { 1893 ...	...	113	3	
	of sickness { 1894 ...	...	109	3	
	(b) on other { 1893 ...	...	120	1	
	grounds { 1894 ...	...	167	3	
			Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL	{ 1893 ...	...	163,996	9,790	173,786
	{ 1894 ...	...	159,476	9,229	168,705

Bengal as usual heads the list in the matter of releases by the order of Government on the ground of sickness. The number so released in that Province was 67 excluding 13 moribund prisoners who were released, not in the hope that they would recover, but that they might have the comfort of dying at home, and are therefore shown among the deaths in the Jail statistics. Nineteen prisoners were released on account of sickness in Assam, and 13 in Burma; in the rest of India only 13 were released on this ground. Of the 167 male convicts liberated on grounds other than sickness, 119 were discharged in Burma, compared with 74 in 1893. During the year, 903 convicts (of whom 49 were females) were transported beyond the sea either to the Andamans or from Burma to India; 74 (3 females) were transferred to lunatic asylums; 66 (males) escaped; 382 (11 females) were executed; and 2,822 (93 females) died. The year closed with 1,099 more convicts in jail than there were when it began. The daily average number (88,064, the average of females being 2,691) was also higher than in 1893 (87,554, the average of females being 2,723).

An increase was noticed last year in the number of convicts deported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian jails, from 726 in 1892 to 800 in 1893, and there was a further rise in the year under report to 903. The greater part of the increase (103 to 166) took place among Burman convicts transferred to Indian jails. There was an increase of 40 in the numbers transported to the Andamans, but even so the number of women transported there declined from 65 in 1893 to 49 in 1894. The steady decline in the number of women deported to the Settlement is causing some inconvenience.

The number of convicts who escaped and were not recaptured fell from 120 in 1892 to 59 in 1893. There was a slight rise to 66 in the year under review. More than one-third (23) of the number escaped in Assam, where owing to the large number of convicts who broke jail (60, of which 37 were recaptured), the number of escapes was higher than in any previous year. The escape of so many convicts undoubtedly displays a laxity of discipline; and the Governor General in Council trusts that the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner regarding the enforcement of proper discipline, and the recent increase in the pay of the warders, will prevent the recurrence of such discreditable results. The number of convicts who escaped and were not recaptured was 15 in Bombay. In all other Provinces the numbers were very small.

4. The religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts are exhibited in Statement No. 3. The number of Christians increased from 2,162 in 1893 to 2,215 in 1894. The number of Europeans and Eurasians rose respectively from 630 and 185 to 694 and 191, while the number of Natives recorded as professing the Christian religion fell from 1,347 to 1,330. There was also a decrease in the number of Muhammadans from 46,288 to 43,494, and of Hindus and Sikhs from 112,698 to 109,061. But the number of Buddhists and Jains rose from 12,162 to 15,875, and the miscellaneous classes from 3,064 to 3,583. The proportion of convicts of each religion to the total convict population and to the total free population of their respective persuasions are compared below:

Religion.	RATIO PER MILE OF EACH CLASS OF CONVICTS TO			
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Christians	12'3	12'7	0'9	0'9
Muhammadans	262'4	249'6	0'8	0'8
Hindus and Sikhs	639'0	626'0	0'5	0'5
Buddhists and Jains	68'9	91'1	1'4	1'8
All other classes	17'4	20'6	0'3	0'4

The classification of convicts according to the four main age-periods during the years 1893 and 1894 is as follows:

			Number of convicts admitted.	
			1893.	1894.
Under 16 years of age ... ..	...	...	2,051	1,825
From 16 to 40 years ... ..	...	...	141,243	138,261
From 40 to 60 years ... ..	...	...	29,836	30,866
Over 60 years ... ..	...	...	3,244	3,276

The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the decline (10·5 per cent.) in the number of juveniles of less than 16 years of age admitted into jails.

5. The figures just referred to do not include boys admitted to Reformatory Schools, the statistics of which will now be noticed. The Reformatory School at Chingleput had been $7\frac{1}{2}$ years in existence on the 31st December 1894; and during this period 299 pupils had been received into the school. There were 151 boys in the school at the beginning of 1894, and 35 were admitted during the year. Thirty-three were discharged and of these 10, or over 30 per cent., continued to follow the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. Of the 126 boys who had left the school up to the 31st December 1894, only 23, or 18 per cent., had taken to the trades they had been taught in school; 16 had resorted to cultivation; 25 were pursuing occupations facilitated by the training received in school; 37 had resumed the occupations followed previous to conviction; 4 had emigrated; information could not be procured about 8; 2 had died; the conduct of 6 was not satisfactory; and 5 were in jail. There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of the boys, as evidenced by the comparatively small number of recorded punishments. The technical education of the school includes instruction in cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring, and drawing; and the pupils appear to have made satisfactory progress in every department except drawing. The health of the boys was satisfactory, though the number of patients in hospital increased. There was one death—the second in the record of the school. The number in the school at the close of the year was 149.

The number of boys at the Reformatory School at Yeraoda at the beginning of the year was 102. Twenty-seven boys were admitted during the year; while 25 were released, 2 were transferred to jails, and one died. There was an improvement in the conduct of the boys, as shown by the decline in the percentage of punishments from 44·2 in 1892 to 36·7 in 1893 and 33·7 in 1894. The total number of boys released on expiry of sentence since the opening of the Reformatory was 98. Eighteen were reported to be following the trades learnt in the school, 17 were otherwise employed, 2 died, and 3 had been relegated to jail. The information procured regarding their subsequent careers was imperfect. The accounts of the year showed a satisfactory increase in the factory receipts from Rs. 973 in 1893 to Rs. 1,300 in 1894. The increase in the profit per boy over the rate for the preceding year was over Rs. 10. The number of admissions to hospital rose slightly from 130 in 1893 to 134 in 1894.

There were 528 boys in the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools at the beginning of the year, and 143 were admitted during the year. One hundred and five were released and 4 died during the year and at its close there were 224 boys at Alipur and 338 at Hazaribagh. The health of the boys was good, and only 4 deaths (3 at Alipur and 1 at Hazaribagh) occurred. One boy escaped from Hazaribagh but was recaptured. The reports received of boys released from these schools show that 133 were well-behaved, 2 were viewed with suspicion, 2 bore bad characters, 11 were in jail, 3 had died, and only 4 were following trades taught in school. Many of the boys are said to be proficient in gymnastics, which were introduced into the course at Alipur in 1891 and at Hazaribagh in 1893. There is a day and a night school at both institutions at which attendance will in future be compulsory. The profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 16,640.

The Bareilly Reformatory School, which was opened on the 1st April 1889, has accommodation for 232 boys. There were 193 boys at the school at the beginning of the year and 65 were admitted during the year. Six were transferred to jail, 3 were released by order of Government, 1 was released on appeal, and 44 were discharged on completion of sentence. There were thus 204 boys left in school at the end of the year. The conduct of the boys was not satisfactory. Out of 55 boys discharged from the Reformatory, only 4 relapsed into criminal habits, while 38 were engaged in agricultural or industrial occupations. The health of the boys was fairly good, and no deaths occurred. All the boys are put through a course of drill and gymnastics for an hour on alternate days. The occupations taught in the school are farming, gardening, cane-work, shoe-making, tailoring and carpet-weaving. Of these that carried on with the most satisfactory results is cane-work. The working of the farm and factories resulted in a net profit of Rs. 802.

The year opened with 80 boys in the Reformatory School at Jubbulpore. Seventeen were received during the year and 15 were released. There were thus 2 more on the rolls at the close of the year than at the beginning. The daily average rose from 69 in 1893 to 86 in 1894, and the cost of their maintenance from Rs. 4,795 to Rs. 5,546. Their health and discipline were satisfactory.

There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory School at the beginning of the year, and 18 were admitted during the year. Of these 13 were released on expiry of sentence, 4 on revision, 2 under the Reformatory Schools Act, and 3 were sent back to jail. The year thus closed with 71 boys on the rolls. Instruction was given in tinsmith's work, carpentry, farming and gardening. The conduct of the boys was good and their health excellent. It is observed that good progress was made in the construction of the Reformatory at Insein.

The Punjab Government is strongly convinced of the evil of sending boys to jail, but it has been compelled up to the present time to set aside the proposal to establish a Reformatory in that Province for want of funds.

The reports on the working of these institutions are, in the opinion of the Government of India, on the whole satisfactory, but the information as to the manner in which boys discharged from Reformatory Schools have managed to earn their living is imperfect. It is, however, not easy to obtain accurate information as to the manner of life of discharged boys without inquiries which are likely to be conducted in an inquisitorial manner so as to suggest that the persons regarding whom inquiry is made are still under the supervision of the police. The Governor General in Council is upon the whole inclined to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has directed that inquiries on this point shall only be made as to boys discharged during the particular year to which a report relates.

6. Of the 174,228 convicts received during the year under review, 148,724 (85·4 per cent.) were wholly illiterate, 7,595 (4·4 per cent.) were able to read, and 17,909 (10·3 per cent.) were able to read and write. The corresponding percentages in 1893 were 86·5, 6·3, and 7·2. The education imparted in jail is now restricted, under the orders in paragraph 25 of Home Department Resolution No. ^{10-Jails}₆₁₀₋₂₃, dated the 9th November 1892, to those prisoners under the age of 18 under sentences of at least one year. These are instructed not only in reading and writing, but also, if possible, in some simple handicraft.

7. The figures regarding the occupation of male convicts previous to admission into jail show that fewer convicts came during 1894 from persons employed under Government or municipal or local authorities, or engaged in agriculture, commerce and trade, mechanical arts, or miscellaneous pursuits. On the other hand there was an increase among professional persons and those in service or performing personal offices. By far the largest number of convicts (93,339) continue to come from the agricultural class, and the smallest number from persons in the service of Government or of municipal or local bodies. The following figures compare the numbers who had been following the avocations, among which the convicts are distributed in Statement 3, in 1893 and 1894:

	1893.	1894.
Employed under Government or municipal or local authorities	4,441	4,410
Professional persons	6,083	6,631
In service or performing personal offices	15,432	15,513
Engaged in agriculture or with animals	93,842	93,339
Engaged in commerce and trade	8,127	7,991
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	6,389	5,793
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	32,289	31,074
		B

The following figures compare the condition of the female convicts in 1893 and 1894:

				1893.	1894.
Married	...	...	...	5,969	5,889
Unmarried	...	...	...	516	489
Widows	...	...	...	2,846	2,699
Prostitutes	...	...	...	440	400

8. The distribution of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1893 and 1894, according to the length of their sentences, is shown in the following statement:

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Not exceeding one month	63,582	59,483	36.05	34.14
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	33,890	33,855	19.22	19.43
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	29,934	31,274	16.97	17.95
Above six months and not exceeding one year.	24,249	24,474	13.75	14.05
Above one year and not exceeding two years.	13,872	14,608	7.87	8.39
Above two years and not exceeding five years.	6,812	6,365	3.86	3.65
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	1,822	1,985	1.03	1.14
Exceeding ten years	85	94	0.05	0.06
Transportation ... { (a) for life ...	1,007	1,079	0.57	0.62
{ (b) for a term ...	537	441	0.30	0.25
Sentenced to death	575	558	0.33	0.32

9. Statement No. 5 is designed to show what number of the convicts admitted into jail had been previously convicted. Of those admitted during 1894 (174,228), 22,740 (13·1 per cent.) were ascertained to have been previously convicted. The corresponding percentage in 1893 was 12·2. Fourteen thousand seven-hundred and fifty-one convicts (380 females) were found to have been previously convicted once; 4,424 (106 females) twice; and 3,565 (83 females) more than twice. More convicts were found to have been convicted more than twice in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province, but the proportion of convicts admitted to jail who were ascertained to have more than two convictions against them was larger in Bombay (3·8 per cent.) than elsewhere. The number of juveniles admitted to jail who had been previously convicted was 207 compared with 201 in 1893.

In Madras the general working of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the recognition of habitual offenders is entrusted to the Police, but the descriptions of prisoners admitted into Central and District Jails will in future be

recorded in accordance with this system. The percentage (14.6) of convicts received into the Central and District Jails of the Province in 1894 who were recognized as old offenders was higher than in any of the four preceding years. The Bertillon system was introduced into Bombay during the year under review, but the system is yet in its infancy and no marked results can be expected from it yet. In Bengal 143 re-convictions were directly due to the identification afforded by this system, as compared with 23 identified the previous year. The progress is satisfactory, and still further improvement is expected from the co-operation of the Jail authorities with the Police. The anthropometric system is not yet in full working order in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the percentage (10) of old offenders recognized remains much the same as in previous years. Here, as well as in the Punjab, the system is worked by the Police, who inspect weekly the prisoners confined in jail. The Jail authorities are required to afford every facility for the identification of old offenders and to report at once to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police every case of an under-trial prisoner who is known to have been previously in jail. Out of 2,106 convicts who were found in the Punjab to have been previously convicted, 251 were recognized by the Jail officials after arrival in jail after conviction. In the Central Provinces the number of previous convictions proved, increased from 1,173 in 1893 to 1,310 in 1894. In Burma, out of a total of 2,265 old offenders admitted during the year, 64 were identified by the Jail officials. In Assam out of 405 old offenders admitted, 260 were recognized before conviction, 38 were identified in jail, and 107 (nearly one-fourth the number) themselves admitted that they had been in jail.

10. The employment of convicts in jail during the years 1893 and 1894 is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number under sentence of labour on working days rose from 83,924 to 85,342. The actual number (76,652) available for labour in 1894, which is ascertained by deducting the average number sick (3,578), convalescent and infirm (4,450), and not employed for other reasons (661), was 2,710.47 in excess of the number (73,942) available in 1893. The following figures show the disposal of the convicts available for labour in the year under review :

	Average number employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,779
Prison officers	7,984
Prison servants	8,442
Gardening	5,739
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails ...	11,276
Jail repairs	2,799
Jail buildings	3,829
Manufactures	32,508
Labour under the Public Works Department ...	1,399
Labour under Municipalities, etc.	907

Of the number sentenced to labour (85,342), 9.58 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10.13 per cent. as prison servants, and 39.01 per cent. on manufactures.

11. Statement No. 7 shows the prison offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them. The number of offences rose from 134,284 in 1893 to 138,265 in 1894. The number dealt with by Criminal Courts (374) was less than in 1893 (376). The increase in offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents was no doubt due to the greater accuracy with which prison offences have now to be recorded, but the proportion of offences to the prison population in different Provinces indicates that there is still great variety of treatment. The record was again highest in Bengal (41,348). In Burma, where the daily population in jail was 12,139, the number of offences was 39,623; in the Punjab, with an average population of 10,643, the number was 27,732; in Madras, where the average population was 8,891, there were 10,205 offences; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with a prison population of 26,039, there were 9,629 offences; in Bombay (population 7,227) 4,214; in the Central Provinces (population 4,264) 3,049; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (population 1,303) 1,266; and in Assam (population 1,367) 1,132

offences. The number of offences relating to work dealt with by Jail Superintendents diminished from 70,800 to 68,025; but there was an increase in the number relating to prohibited articles (from 15,356 to 16,687), in the number of cases of assault, mutiny and escape (from 1,997 to 2,539), and in other breaches of jail discipline (from 45,755 to 50,640). The number of offences relating to work was highest in Bengal (20,334); and the number relating to prohibited articles (4,778), cases of assault, mutiny and escape (882), and other breaches of jail rules (18,400) in Burma. In Bengal, the cases of assault, mutiny and escape numbered 661; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 307; in Madras 243; in Bombay 167; and in the Punjab 162.

Punishments are shown in Statement No. 7. The number rose from 134,273 in 1893 to 138,262 in the year under review. The increase occurred among punishments entered as minor in the Statement, which numbered 125,617 in 1894, as compared with 121,329 in 1893. The minor punishments consisted of warnings (29,248 in 1894, as compared with 32,321 in 1893), penal diet (13,553 in 1894, and 14,625 in 1893), separate and solitary confinement, under 14 and 7 days respectively, (11,182 in 1894 and 13,247 in 1893), imposition of handcuffs and link fetters (for not more than 30 days) (18,095 in 1894 and 18,322 in 1893), and other punishments (53,539 in 1894 and 42,814 in 1893). There was an increase among the major punishments of separate (over 14 days) solitary (over 7 days) and cellular confinement (from 700 to 1,144) and penal diet with solitary confinement (from 4,309 to 4,851); but fetters (link fetters for more than 30 days, bar fetters, and crossbar fetters) were imposed in fewer cases (from 2,980 to 2,526) and there were fewer corporal punishments (from 1,892 to 1,696). Major punishments of all kinds numbered 298 less than in 1893. The rise in the number of cases of separate, cellular and solitary confinement was due almost entirely to the fact that no such punishments were recorded in Madras or in the Punjab in 1893, while in 1894, 273 were shown against the former Province and 161 against the latter. The increase in the number of instances in which penal diet was combined with solitary confinement as a punishment was owing chiefly to a large increase in Burma from 1,443 to 2,183. Fetters were imposed in 446 cases in Burma compared with 179 in the previous year, but there was a substantial decline in their use in Bengal from 2,706 to 1,813 cases. They were not used as a punishment in Madras or Coorg; and only in 63 cases in the Central Provinces, 61 cases in the Punjab, 57 cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 46 cases in Bombay, and 25 cases in Assam. Corporal punishment was administered in more cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (397), than elsewhere, and Burma (286), and Bengal (277) were the two next Provinces in this respect. But in each of these Provinces there was a substantial reduction as compared with the figures of the previous year, which were 440, 342 and 326 respectively, and the total number of whippings inflicted in all jails (1,696) and the percentage of male prisoners whipped (0.54) are the lowest recorded for some years. The average ratio of this form of punishment was exceeded in the Bombay Presidency (0.55 per cent.), the Punjab (0.56 per cent.), the Central Provinces (1.13 per cent.), Burma (0.91 per cent.), Assam (2.04 per cent.), Coorg (1.89 per cent.), and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (0.55 per cent.). The proportion borne by corporal punishments to the total of major punishments imposed in jails fell from 15.04 per cent. in 1893 to 13.81 per cent. in 1894.

12. The working of the system of remission of sentence as the reward of good conduct is exhibited in Statement No. 12. The revised mark rules for the working of this system, which were approved by the Government of India in paragraph 36 of the Home Department Resolution of the 9th November 1892, received legal sanction under section 59 (5) of Act IX of 1894, which came into force on the 1st July of that year. The number of convicts who came under the remission system was nearly doubled during the year under review (13,467 in 1893 and 24,613 in 1894), and the number who actually gained remission was 24,550 compared with 13,441 in the preceding year. Seventy-five per cent. of those who earned remission were convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding two years. The largest number of convicts who gained remission in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (8,031); the number in Bengal

was 4,529; in the Punjab 4,043; in Burma 2,680; in Madras 1,749; and in Bombay 1,651. The maximum remission in days (795) was earned by a convict in Burma under a sentence of ten years. The average remission earned by convicts under sentences exceeding ten years rose from 349 in 1893 to 457 days in 1894. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year was Rs. 20 (Central Provinces), as compared with Rs. 18, which was the maximum earned by a convict of the same Province in 1893. The highest amount earned in the Punjab was Rs. 18-12-0; in Madras, Rs. 15-3-3; in Bombay, Rs. 12; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 3-6-0; and in Coorg, Rs. 3-2-9. The Government of India are, as has been previously observed, not desirous of rewarding, with larger sums than they need immediately on release, industrious and well-conducted prisoners, who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences. The Governor General in Council prefers that the working of the system should be made attractive to convicts so as to influence their conduct in jail for good, and that they should realize not only that the reduction of their sentences, but also that the grant of prison privileges and their selection for promotion to the grades of prison officer, largely depend upon the number of marks earned by them. It appears to the Government of India that the statistics of the year testify to the satisfactory working of the mark system, and that the system affords a powerful inducement to convicts to maintain good behaviour.

13. The financial aspect of the year's administration can be gathered from Statements Nos. 8 and 9, which show the expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners and their cash earnings during the years 1893 and 1894. The gross expenditure, which had fallen from Rs. 58,43,211 in 1892 to Rs. 57,02,019 in 1893, was still further reduced in 1894 to Rs. 56,16,756. The expenditure was highest in Bengal (Rs. 12,96,603), where it was in excess of that in 1893 (Rs. 12,02,131). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the expenditure was Rs. 11,56,944, as compared with Rs. 11,56,823 in 1893; in Burma, Rs. 8,27,891 against Rs. 8,60,192 in 1893; in the Punjab, Rs. 6,75,389 against Rs. 7,82,061; in Madras, Rs. 6,36,582 against Rs. 6,66,609; in Bombay, Rs. 5,53,495 against Rs. 5,60,401; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 2,67,387 against Rs. 2,72,113; in Assam, Rs. 1,06,819 against Rs. 1,03,350; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Rs. 84,711 against Rs. 87,626; and in Coorg, Rs. 10,935 against Rs. 10,713. The gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 58-11-9 compared with Rs. 60-5-4 in 1893.

The cost of rationing the prisoners fell from Rs. 24,39,862 to Rs. 22,74,728, and the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 25-14-9 to Rs. 23-14-6. The average charge on this account was reduced in every Province except Bengal, where it rose from Rs. 25-0-10 to Rs. 26-2-0. Excluding the small Province of Coorg, the cost per head was highest in Assam (Rs. 33-4-7). It was lowest in the Punjab (Rs. 17-2-8), where the rate for 1893 had been Rs. 23-1-2.

The cost of Jail establishments, which had risen from Rs. 19,61,688 in 1892 to Rs. 19,99,906 in 1893, rose again in the year under report to Rs. 20,95,081. An increase occurred under this head in all Provinces, but as a set-off against the increased expenditure of Rs. 95,175 shown under it must be taken the saving under police guards of Rs. 81,088, which is mainly the result of the substitution of warder guards charged under the head of Jail establishments for police guards debited against the police budget in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 3,79,403 to Rs. 4,23,865. The cost of Jail establishments per head of average strength was highest in Bengal (Rs. 27-5-0, compared with Rs. 25-11-10 in 1893). In Madras the rate was Rs. 25-4-2 against Rs. 23-5-3 in 1893; in the Punjab, Rs. 24-15-4 against Rs. 22-1-9; in Bombay, Rs. 24-14-3 against Rs. 23-11-6; in Burma, Rs. 23-14-7 against Rs. 25-1-9; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 23-6-10 against Rs. 23-0-1. The rate was lowest in Assam (Rs. 14-11-2).

The expenditure on account of hospital charges rose from Rs. 1,85,864 in 1893 to Rs. 1,97,779 in 1894. Charges under this head increased considerably in Bengal (from Rs. 52,541 to Rs. 70,148), and the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh (from Rs. 33,280 to Rs. 41,730). The increase in these two Provinces was due to the unhealthiness of the year, which was very marked among the free as well as among the jail population. The average of hospital charges per head of the prisoners in jail (Rs. 2-1-4) was higher than in 1893 (Rs. 1-15-6), but the cost per head of daily average number of prisoners in hospital fell from Rs. 56-4-8 to Rs. 53-1-1.

The total cost of clothing (Rs. 3,06,511) was slightly higher than in 1893 (Rs. 3,01,158), the amount being highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 74,502), and, excluding Coorg, lowest in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Rs. 4,793). The average cost per head (Rs. 3-4-0) was much the same as in 1893 (Rs. 3-3-2). The rate was highest in Assam (Rs. 5-13-5) and lowest in Madras (Rs. 1-15-2).

The cost of contingencies rose from Rs. 5,36,209 to Rs. 5,81,795. This was due mainly to the great increase in Bengal from Rs. 1,86,910 to Rs. 2,26,894, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 57,540 to Rs. 79,720. The increase in Bengal occurred chiefly under the following items: transfer charges, municipal taxes, cows, carts and bullocks and pumps. The excess under "transfer charges" was consequent on the transfer of a large number of prisoners for the benefit of their health and to relieve overcrowding. That under "cows, carts and bullocks" was due to the extension of the jail dairies and to the replacing of cattle which had died of foot-and-mouth disease. In the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase was due to certain items being debited for the first time to the head of "Contingencies:" for instance, the Rs. 12,118 on account of the uniform and equipments of the reserve warder guard, the transfer of some lock-ups hitherto under the separate charge of Magistrates to the interior of jails, charges incidental to epidemics (cholera, influenza, etc.), water-taxes, badges and belts for the new grade of convict overseer, etc. Charges under the head of contingencies have not hitherto been debited on an uniform system in the different Provinces, but orders have recently been issued by the Government of India for the classification of such charges which will render comparison between the results in different Provinces easier in future years. The average cost per head on account of contingencies rose from Rs. 5-10-9 to Rs. 6-2-2, the rate being highest in Bengal (Rs. 13-1-4) and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 2-13-8).

14. The cash earnings of prisoners, which amounted to Rs. 12,51,424 in 1892 and Rs. 15,26,035 in 1893, rose to Rs. 16,70,557 in the year under review. They were highest in Bengal (Rs. 4,90,535) and in Burma (Rs. 4,83,125), and a great advance was made in both these Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the receipts (Rs. 2,10,338) were stationary; in the Punjab, there was a slight falling off from Rs. 1,55,748 to Rs. 1,44,395-8-0; in Madras they rose from Rs. 45,565 to Rs. 1,14,859. In Bombay there was a falling off from Rs. 1,34,397 to Rs. 92,787 and in the Central Provinces from Rs. 186,939 to Rs. 72,005. In Assam, (Rs. 34,921); the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (Rs. 19,299), and Coorg, (Rs. 8,289), cash earnings slightly increased. The reduction of profits in Bombay and the Central Provinces is disappointing. In Bombay there was a decrease of Rs. 34,000 earned extramurally as no work could apparently be found for the Deccan and Sind gangs. This has now, it is understood, been remedied. The decrease in factory profits was also serious. There was a large falling off in the cash earnings of prisoners in the Central Provinces (from Rs. 1,86,939-5-0 in 1893 to Rs. 72,005-10-0 in 1894). This result was to a certain extent due to earnings of 1892 having been included in the accounts for 1893 at the Jubbulpore Jail, but also to the fact that clothing made for the Police at the Raipur Central Jail was not issued during the year and also to a falling off in the printing work at the Nagpur Central Jail.

After deducting the cash earnings from the gross cost of maintaining the jails and prisoners during 1893-94, the net cost in the former year is shown as Rs. 41,75,983, and in the latter as Rs. 39,46,198. The average net cost of a prisoner in India, which was Rs. 47-14-10 in 1892 and Rs. 44-3-0 in 1893, was Rs. 41-1-11 in 1894. These results are, in the opinion of the Government

of India, very satisfactory. The average net cost of a prisoner in the different Provinces during 1893 and 1894 is contrasted below :—

	1893.			1894.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	58	4	10	52	0	8
Bombay	52	5	10	56	9	8
Bengal	46	5	3	46	7	9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	35	9	1	32	3	10
Punjab	50	7	8	47	2	0
Central Provinces	19	4	5	43	5	11
Burma	42	15	4	27	4	2
Assam	53	12	8	48	3	8
Coorg	32	6	8	20	15	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51	2	11	47	13	7

There was a marked increase in the Central Provinces, due to the falling off in the cash earnings of the prisoners noticed above, and, a reduction in all other Provinces except Bombay and Bengal.

15. The Government of India observe with regret that the health of the jail population in India, which had improved in 1893, again fell away in 1894. The ratios per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital (1,030 in 1894 and 907 in 1893), daily average number sick (39.29 in 1894 and 34.94 in 1893), and deaths (31.84 in 1894 and 24.30 in 1893) were all higher in the year under report than in 1893. There were 179 deaths from fever in 1894 against 178 in 1893; 933 deaths from bowel-complaints against 639; and 255 deaths from cholera against only 92 in 1893. The number of deaths from all three causes was highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 59 resulted from fever, 262 from bowel-complaints, and 54 from cholera.

Of the prisoners discharged during the year (178,457), 38,017 (21 per cent.) had lost weight, 37,589 (21 per cent.) had neither gained nor lost weight, and 97,124 (54 per cent.) had gained weight while serving their sentences. Particulars regarding the remainder are not available.

16. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the ratio of mortality in each Province during 1893 and 1894, and also contrasts the jail death-rates with the maximum and minimum death-rates reported among the free population :—

		Number of deaths in jails.	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in jails.	Provincial death-rate per 1,000 among free population.	Highest ratio of deaths among free population in any one district.	Lowest ratio of deaths among free population in any one district.
Madras	{ 1893	247	23.19	19.3	41.4	12.3
	{ 1894	199	19.85	...	...	...
Bombay	{ 1893	207	25.44	27.20	38.00	14.62
	{ 1894	261	32.07	...	...	...
Bengal	{ 1893	573	32.33	28.21	42.93	16.78
	{ 1894	817	47.12	34.88	52.95	22.23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1893	457	17.17	24.10	37.10	18.78
	{ 1894	902	32.28	42.51	...	...
Punjab	{ 1893	330	26.60	28.13	37.01	19.55
	{ 1894	211	18.73	36.52	55.86	21.23
Central Provinces	{ 1893	84	19.01	27.70	33.73	22.98
	{ 1894	143	31.74	...	...	...
Burma	{ 1893	290	24.65	21.75*	31.63*	13.33*
	{ 1894	364	28.78	23.56*	37.41*	15.46*
Assam	{ 1893	62	46.99	30.28	41.93	19.50
	{ 1894	77	51.65	30.69	43.28	21.03
Coorg	{ 1893	8	75.56	24.97	24.97	24.07
	{ 1894	7	58.41	24.59	23.88	23.88
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ 1893	38	28.00	32.6	39.9	27.4
	{ 1894	39	28.53	42.0	44.5	39.1

* For Lower Burma only.

The comparison with the recorded death-rate among the free population must, however, be accepted with reserve.

17. In the Madras Presidency, although the ratios per mille of admissions into hospital (627) and daily average number sick (24·89) were higher than in 1893 (510 and 22·33, respectively), the death-rate (19·85) was lower (23·19) in 1893. Of the deaths which occurred in the jails of the Province 107 occurred among men who had been less than 6 months in jail. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from the chief diseases, except fever, respiratory diseases and ulcers and boils. There were 1,691 admissions to hospital on account of fever with 10 deaths, as compared with 1,172 admissions with 2 deaths in 1893. The number admitted suffering from respiratory diseases was greater than in the preceding year, but the number of deaths (32) was the same. There were 221 admissions for ulcers and boils with one death in 1894, against 165 admissions with no deaths in 1893. The jails which returned high death-rates in 1894 were Parvatipuram (135·20), Cuddapah (45·63), Mangalore (40·10), Palamcottah (31·98), Bellary (30·34), and Madura (29·68). In the Criminal Leper Ward at Madras the death-rate was 320 per 1,000, but only 4 deaths occurred. Similarly, the rate in the Mangalore District Jail (40·10 per 1,000) was occasioned by 3 deaths. The District Jail at Parvatipuram was visited by an epidemic of dysentery and diarrhoea which lasted from August to December, with the result that the jail returns show the appalling death-rate already mentioned. The jail was seriously overcrowded during the year, and short term prisoners employed on the jail buildings were accommodated in temporary sheds. A special inquiry made into the outbreak failed to ascertain its causation satisfactorily, but it was found that the jail yard had been overcrowded by the new buildings, and arrangements have now been made to remedy this. The Governor General in Council trusts that, under the orders of the Madras Government, the overcrowding of the jail will be prevented in future. Of the 140 prisoners admitted to hospital, 69 were suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea, and 20 of these died. The percentage of admissions from these diseases, which proved fatal at Parvatipuram (28·9), was out of all proportion to the rate for other jails of the Province (2·5).

Year.	Average daily strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1889	196	34	6	30·61
1890	202	77	5	24·75
1891	188	68	4	22·28
1892	204	61	4	19·61
1893	170	41	3	17·65
Average of quinquennium.	192	56·2	4·4	22·69
1894	214	69	20	93·46

The statement in the margin shows that the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea (93·46 per thousand) was higher than in any year of the preceding quinquennium, though the number of admissions (69) was almost equalled in 1891

(68). The striking feature of the outbreak, therefore, was not the number of cases, but the extreme gravity of the attacks. A description of the state of the prisoners' health on admission might have been useful towards forming an opinion as to the outbreak. It is difficult to avoid a suspicion that the disease was complicated by that scorbutic condition which always renders it so fatal.

The average jail population in 11 out of the 19 jails in the Bombay Presidency was in excess of the accommodation available, and two of the remainder were overcrowded at some period of the year. The death-rate per mille (33·21) was smaller than that for 1892 (36·5 per mille), but considerably higher than that for 1893 (25·8 per mille). One hundred and three out of the 240 deaths resulted from respiratory diseases and 41 from bowel-complaints. In 8 jails, the death-rate exceeded 40 per mille, and in Kaira and Shikarpur it was 113·1 and 52·1 respectively. The Kaira Jail has now been closed, and the opening of a new Central Prison at Hyderabad will prevent future overcrowding at Shikarpur. The Dhuliakot and Ahmedabad City Prisons, in which the mortality was 46·4 and 41·0 per mille, respectively, have been closed, and the status of the jail at Surat (death-rate 46·6 per mille) has been reduced. The Governor General in

Council trusts that the overcrowding which occurred in the year under report will not be permitted to recur.

As a result of the special inquiries instituted in Bengal regarding the state of the prisoners' health in 1892, much has been done to improve their hygienic surroundings. The provision of well-cooked and suitable food and adequate clothing has been a matter of solicitude to medical superintendents, arrangements for a better supply of water have been made in numerous instances, and many of the defects pointed out have been remedied. These improvements will, the Government of India entertain no doubt, tend to render the general health of the prison population more satisfactory. There has been a very material decline in the average death-rate in the last ten years (40·71 per 1,000) as compared with that of the previous decade (61·5). But the results for the year 1894 have not been satisfactory, owing to well-defined causes, and the death-rate (47·1 per 1,000) is higher than it has been since 1885, when it was 58·4 per 1,000. The exceptional unhealthiness of the year in Lower Bengal was no doubt the chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the health of the convicts, among whom the ratios per mille of admissions (1,244 per 1,000), daily sick (44), and deaths (46·8) were all higher than in 1893, when they were, respectively, 1,046, 37, and 32·9 per 1,000. Cholera proved fatal in 65 cases against 20 in the previous year. The disease appeared in 16 jails and was severest in Gaya (18 deaths), Chaibassa (13), and Darbhanga (6). The other diseases which contributed largely to the high death-rate were anæmia and general debility (60), scrofula and phthisis (71), respiratory diseases (105), and dysentery and diarrhoea (314). Of the prisoners released during the year, 54·56 per cent. had gained weight while in prison.

The year was an unhealthy one in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the death-rate among the free population rose from 24·10 to 42·51. The general unhealthiness of the year is reflected in the statistics regarding sickness and mortality of the prisoners. The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital rose from 695 to 869, the daily average sick from 33·53 to 43·26, and the death-rate from 17·17 to 32·28. The deaths from cholera rose from 1 to 94, and the rate per mille from 0·04 to 3·36. There were serious outbreaks of cholera at Gorakhpur and Fatehgarh, and minor ones at Cawnpore, Benares and Banda. The Governor General in Council takes the opportunity of here calling public attention to the Report for 1894 of Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, containing the results of his bacteriological inquiries and investigations into cholera outbreaks which occurred during the year. In the opinion of the Government of India this report should be in the hands of every Superintendent of a Jail not only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh but throughout India. Deaths from bowel-complaints rose from 111 to 262. In fact, Statement XVI shows that all the principal diseases were more fatal than in the preceding year. The increase in mortality was contributed to by no less than 42 (including all the Central Jails) out of the 54 jails in the Province. In the jails marginally noted the proportion of deaths which occurred among convicts who had been less than 6 months in jail was very marked and the figures support the conclusion that the increased mortality in the jails was in a great measure due to the unhealthiness of the year.

		Number of deaths.	Number of deaths among convicts under 6 months in jail.
Banda	...	29	20
Gorakhpur	...	105	49
Gonda	...	47	23
Mirzapur	...	23	21
Bahraich	...	21	13
Ghazipur	...	27	20
Hamirpur	...	7	5
Total	...	259	151

There was, however, the Government of India regret to notice, some overcrowding in these jails.

In the Punjab the ratio of admissions to hospital was 179 per thousand in excess of that for 1893, but the fact that the daily average number sick fell from 40 to 39 per 1,000, and the death-rate from 26·60 to 18·73, shows that the sickness was of a milder type. There was an increase in the admission-rates for intermittent fever and dysentery and diarrhoea, but the death-rates diminished. There was a

marked decrease in the admission and death-rates from respiratory diseases and "other fevers." Prophylactics are generally used in the jails during the season in which malarial fever is most prevalent, and it is claimed that their use has not only helped to reduce the deaths from intermittent fever, but that it has also led to a great fall in the number of admissions to hospital for respiratory diseases and of deaths from these causes. While the Government of India think that it would be premature to conclude that the latter effect is entirely due to the use of prophylactics, the apparent success attending their use is of great interest, and it is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, desirable that the plan of distributing quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine to prisoners when malarial fever is present should be adopted in the jails of other Provinces. His Excellency in Council will await with interest the further result of the experiment now being made in the Punjab jails of the use of anti-malarial remedies and of those ordered in paragraph 14 of the Punjab Government's Resolution reviewing the provincial statistics in boiling the drinking water for prisoners. The Government of India consider this a most useful precaution, and they trust that Local Governments and Administrations will insist on the careful boiling of the water used for drinking purposes whenever there is any reason to suspect its purity.

The year was one of scarcity in some parts of the Central Provinces and was unhealthy. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-four convicts were admitted into jail hospitals against 3,501 the previous year, and the daily average number sick and the death-rate rose from 29.6 and 19.5 per 1,000, respectively, in 1893, to 35.3 and 32.3 per 1,000 in 1894. The deterioration in the health of the convicts was doubtless largely due to their bad state of health on admission and 68 of the 138 deaths occurred among prisoners who had been less than six months in jail. But this circumstance appears to have been only one factor in the general unhealthiness of the jails, for the number of convicts under six months in jail was nearly half the total jail population; and in the three Central Jails, while the mortality among convicts less than six months in jail was 18.02 per 1,000, the mortality among those from six to twelve months in jail was 27.48 per 1,000, and the mortality among those from one to two years in jail was 21.58 per 1,000. In District Jails, the ratios for the corresponding periods were 53.84, 63.02 and 87.15 per 1,000. There was some overcrowding especially in the jails at Narsinghpur and Bilaspur. Scurvy broke out in the Nagpur Jail towards the end of the year, and it appears from paragraph 88 of the Report that the Inspector-General is of opinion that the supply of vegetables to the prisoners previous to the outbreak was insufficient. The Government of India are disposed to agree with the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 94 of the Report that the prisoners in the Jubbulpore Central Jail were not overtasked, as contended by the medical officer in charge of the jail, for it appears from Statement B that of the 1,361 prisoners discharged from the jail 253 were under-trial prisoners who were not weighed on release, and that of the remaining 1,108, 55 had neither gained nor lost weight; 115 (10.4 per cent.) had lost weight, while 938 (84.7 per cent.) had gained weight.

In Burma, the ratios of admission into hospital (87.5 per 1,000) and the daily average number sick (42.54 per 1,000) were lower than in 1893 (89.4 and 48.61, respectively), but the death-rate (28.78) was higher (24.65 per 1,000 in 1893). The rate of admission was highest in the Rangoon Central Jail for natives, (1,539 per 1,000), the provincial average being only 881 per 1,000 and the average for other Central Jails being less than half (763 per 1,000). The increase in the provincial death-rate was mainly due to the increase in the mortality from cholera (2.04 per 1,000) and bowel-complaints (6.69 per 1,000). There was an increase in the death-rates from most other causes, but "other fevers" and anæmia were less fatal than in 1893. The prevalence of scurvy in the Rangoon Jail, in spite of prophylactic measures, deserves attention. In 1894 there were 37 cases with 5 deaths and in 1893, 40 cases with one death.

The absence of cholera from the Assam jails in 1894 is satisfactory; but both sickness and mortality were nevertheless greater than in 1893, the ratio of the daily average number sick having risen from 51.36 per 1,000 in 1893 to 61.56 per 1,000 in 1894, and the death-rate from 51.0 to 58.73. The high death-rate in the Tezpur Jail (87.96 per 1,000) has been noticed in separate correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and no further remarks are

called for here. The great mortality in the Assam jails generally is often attributed to the anæmic condition of the prisoners on admission; but this theory loses sight of the fact that, although prisoners received into jail in bad health are particularly liable to die, those who survive should, if properly cared for, improve in health and increase in weight.

Year.	Percentage of prisoners released who neither gained nor lost weight.	Percentage of those who gained weight.	Percentage of those who lost weight.
1893	41.9	36.2	21.8
1894	38.4	35.04	26.5

It is to be regretted in this connection that the figures in Statement B appended to the Report, which are reproduced in the margin, show a falling off in the health of prisoners released during 1894. It appears from Statement A that the superficial area allotted to each prisoner in the

Sylhet, Tezpur, Nowgong and Dibrugarh jails during 1894, when the mortality was high, was far below what was recommended by the Jail Committee and the Government of India have no doubt that this contributed to the ill-health of the prisoners. They trust that in future years care will be taken to prevent such overcrowding.

The health of the convicts in the Mercara Jail (Coorg) improved, the ratio per mille of the daily average sick and deaths having fallen from 32.37 and 82.73 per 1,000, respectively, to 24.72 and 55.55 per 1,000. All the convicts who died (6) had been less than six months in jail and 5 had been admitted in bad or indifferent health.

The health of the prisoners in Berar was much worse than in 1893. The admissions to hospital per mille rose from 905 to 1,381, the average daily sick from 28.13 to 51.52, and the death-rate from 28.72 to 29.13. The increase in sickness was general, but was specially marked in the jails at Akola and Amraoti. More than half the total deaths occurred at Akola, where scurvy was prevalent during the first three months of the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES

1		2			3			4			5		
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			TOTAL.		
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1893	7	(a) 15	306	10,559	291	10,850	75,931	3,962	79,893	86,490	4,253	90,743
	1894	7	*13	304	10,359	279	10,638	69,979	3,409	73,388	80,338	3,688	84,026
Bombay	(b) 1893	1	20†	27‡	7,620	273	7,893	66,578	2,972	69,550	74,198	3,245	77,443
	1894	2	19†	28‡	7,870	238	8,108	64,161	3,168	67,329	72,031	3,406	75,437
Bengal	1893	7	40	85	17,337	457	17,794	88,105	3,737	91,842	105,442	4,194	109,636
	1894	7	40	85	17,077	453	17,530	88,130	3,610	91,740	105,207	4,063	109,263
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	6	44	16	25,423	1,098	26,521	92,189	5,142	97,331	117,612	6,240	123,852
	1894	6	43	18	25,816	993	26,809	93,400	5,582	98,982	119,216	6,575	125,791
Punjab	1893	‡ 4	29	148	12,738	408	13,146	58,672	2,311	60,983	71,410	2,719	74,129
	1894	‡ 5	28	22	12,286	412	12,698	45,372	1,561	46,933	57,658	1,973	59,631
Central Provinces	1893	3	15	1	4,206	293	4,499	11,631	1,156	12,787	15,837	1,449	17,286
	1894	3	15	1	4,217	289	4,506	12,691	1,247	13,938	16,908	1,536	18,444
Burma	1893	7	22	1	11,816	125	11,941	24,520	810	25,330	36,336	935	37,271
	1894	7	23	1	11,729	97	11,826	29,254	966	30,220	40,983	1,063	42,043
Assam	1893	...	9	13	1,252	31	1,283	8,656	554	9,210	9,908	585	10,493
	1894	...	9	13	1,364	49	1,413	8,664	538	9,202	10,028	587	10,615
Coorg	1893	...	1	25	94	6	100	860	73	(c) 933	954	79	1,033
	1894	...	1	25	102	8	110	928	38	966	1,030	46	1,076
Hyderabad Assigned Districts].	1893	2	5	1	1,216	53	1,269	3,705	272	3,977	4,921	325	5,246
	1894	2	5	...	1,414	44	1,458	3,394	285	3,679	4,808	329	5,137
TOTAL	1893	37	200	623	92,261	3,035	95,296	430,847	20,989	451,836	523,108	24,024	547,132
	1894	39	196	497	92,234	2,862	95,096	415,973	20,404	436,377	508,207	23,266	531,473

* Includes the Madras Debtors' Jail.

† Includes two extra-mural gangs, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.

‡ Exclusive of Lock-ups.

§ Includes the Female Jail, Lahore.

¶ The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements, but the figures for 1894 for the Wren Subsidiary Jail are not shown in the orders contained in Berar Secretary's No. 256, dated 22nd January 1895; this jail being merely a lock-up, not under the control or management of the Jail Department.

AINED in the *JAILS* and *SUBSIDIARY JAILS* of *BRITISH INDIA* during the years 1893 and 1894.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
76,131	3,974	80,105	10,359	279	10,638	10,347'92	304'22	10,652'14	1893 } Madras.
70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742'03	283'10	10,025'13	1894 }
66,500	3,009	69,509	7,698	236	7,934	7,874'00	261'00	8,135'00	(b) 1893 } Bombay.
64,332	3,177	67,509	7,699	229	7,928	7,901'00	238'00	8,139'00	1894 }
88,365	3,741	92,106	17,077	453	17,530	17,261'56	462'34	17,723'90	1893 } Bengal.
88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,892'93	450'94	17,343'87	1894 }
91,796	5,247	97,043	25,816	993	26,809	25,582'59	1,036'97	26,619'56	1893 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
91,174	5,396	96,570	28,042	1,179	29,221	26,860'98	1,086'26	27,947'24	1894 }
58,996	2,305	61,301	12,414	414	12,828	12,436'00	421'00	12,857'00	1893 } Punjab.
46,623	1,602	48,225	11,035	371	11,406	11,210'00	376'00	11,586'00	1894 }
11,620	1,160	12,780	4,217	289	4,506	4,122'28	296'35	4,418'63	1893 } Central Provinces.
12,515	1,210	13,725	4,393	326	4,719	4,207'32	297'76	4,505'08	1894 }
24,607	838	25,445	11,729	97	11,826	11,657'00	109'00	11,766'00	1893 } Burma.
27,496	925	28,421	13,487	138	13,625	12,538'00	109'00	12,647'00	1894 }
8,544	536	9,080	1,364	49	1,413	1,279'09	40'29	1,319'38	1893 } Assam.
8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445'05	45'78	1,490'83	1894 }
852	71	923	102	8	110	104'55	9'83	114'38	1893 } Coorg.
898	41	939	132	5	137	120'44	5'80	126'24	1894 }
3407	281	3,788	1,414	44	1,458	1,311'17	47'11	1,358'28	1893 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.]
3476	283	3,759	1,332	46	1,378	1,319'20	47'93	1,367'13	1894 }
49,918	21,162	452,080	92,190	2,862	95,052	91,976'16	2,988'11	94,964'27	1893 } TOTAL.
4,908	20,254	435,162	93,299	3,012	96,311	92,236'95	2,940'57	95,177'52	1894 }

(a) Includes the Madras Debtors' Jail and the two District Jails of Kurnool and Guntur. The latter two were closed during the year.

(b) Exclusive of Civil Prisoners; the number of such prisoners admitted during 1893 was 1,814.

(c) Inclusive of 78 under-trials who were convicted and are twice counted over in the General Summary.

(d) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1893 and those in jail at the commencement of 1894 is due to the inclusion of Civil Prisoners and the Wadhwan Jail, incorporated for the first time this year.

(e) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1893 and those in jail at the commencement of 1894 is due to the exclusion of the statistics of 126 Judicial Prisoners, set shown this year, and 5 prisoners having been wrongly shown as remaining in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail instead of 3 in 1893.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1 NAME OF PROVINCE.	2		3		4		RECEIVED					
	In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		A.					
							TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.					
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1893	9,412	263	31,187	2,348	40,599	2,611	1,506	49	326	7	17
	1894	9,166	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	...	17
Bombay	1893	6,961	246	14,797	724	21,758	970	3,029	32	855	48	4
	1894	7,107	220	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2
Bengal	1893	16,222	426	35,755	1,510	51,977	1,936	8,378	292	11,715	409	30
	1894	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	23,674	1,011	38,516	2,588	62,190	3,599	7,377	251	909	81	165
	1894	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	198	1,073	103	162
Punjab	1893	11,718	359	21,423	864	33,141	1,223	4,640	189	...	...	13
	1894	11,265	378	18,507	627	29,772	1,005	4,432	136	...	...	14
Central Provinces	1893	3,943	277	5,407	712	9,350	989	1,024	56	13	2	5
	1894	3,972	280	5,891	793	9,863	1,073	1,277	47	19	...	9
Burma	1893	11,471	116	13,623	540	25,094	656	2,653	38	...	...	310
	1894	11,387	96	17,337	651	28,724	747	1,996	24	...	...	481
Assam	1893	1,153	27	(b) 3,980	(b) 280	5,133	307	394	16	810	41	4
	1894	1,241	43	(b) 4,037	278	5,278	321	243	21	907	29	9
Coorg	1893	76	6	125	10	201	16	...	...	65	4	...
	1894	85	8	200	6	285	14	...	...	85	2	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,161	50	1,877	192	3,038	242	230	5	...	...	67
	1894	1,344	41	1,823	190	3,167	231	211	11	...	...	47
TOTAL	1893	85,791	2,781	166,690	9,768	252,481	12,549	29,231	928	14,693	592	605
	1894	85,641	2,638	164,830	9,475	250,471	12,113	29,823	881	14,290	582	819

(a) The difference between the number of convicts in jail at the commencement of 1894 and those remaining in jail at the close of 1893 is due to the inclusion of the new convicts in the Warden's Jail for the first time this year.

(b) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

				6			7					
TRANSFER.							TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.					
B.							A.		B.			
TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.							NAME OF PROVINCE.	
From jails in province.		From jails outside the province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.			
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
376	112	7	55,275	3,051	58,326	14,425	435	115	3	1893	} Madras.	
430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1894		
8	4	1	25,754	1,059	26,813	3,967	78	187	17	1893	} Bombay.	
...	...	...	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	233	13	1894	
8	559	49	72,738	2,694	75,432	20,136	686	312	13	1893	} Bengal.	
3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	688	3	1894		
35	120	...	71,201	3,968	75,169	8,396	332	670	57	1893	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
33	11	...	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	713	50	1894		
24	...	...	38,843	1,436	40,279	5,641	193	192	40	1893	} Punjab.
19	...	...	35,592	1,160	36,752	5,737	134	348	25	1894	
9	...	...	10,425	1,056	11,481	1,061	57	44	10	1893	} Central Provinces.
3	...	...	11,194	1,123	12,317	1,338	48	91	11	1894	
2	...	...	28,356	696	29,052	2,713	38	258	2	1893	} Burma.
...	...	...	31,443	771	32,214	2,059	24	190	...	1894	
5	2	...	6,442	369	6,811	1,256	58	29	4	1893	} Assam.	
...	...	...	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	...	1894	
...	...	...	266	20	286	6	...	...	...	1893	} Coorg.
...	...	...	370	16	386	24	...	2	...	1894	
...	1	...	3,345	248	3,593	280	7	21	...	1893	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
1	...	...	3,431	246	3,677	261	14	22	1	1894	
467	798	57	312,645	14,597	327,242	57,881	1,884	1,828	146	1893	} TOTAL.	
489	753	40	312,793	14,110	326,903	60,145	1,878	2,462	105	1894		

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

NAME OF PROVINCE.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B.		C.		D.					
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.					
								(a)		(b)			
								On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Madras	1893	2,239	59	28,124	2,276	738	14	2	...	2	...	184	
	1894	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	1,710	39	3	...	11	1	191	
Bombay	1893	748	28	12,418	678	1,104	35	3	...	7	...	...
	1894	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	...
Bengal	1893	1,898	33	31,593	1,453	1,747	24	42	2	9	...	448	
	1894	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5	...	497	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	3,496	95	29,951	2,388	4,020	165	8	...	24	...	...
	1894	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2	...	
Punjab	1893	2,749	96	16,792	692	1,789	24	9	...	2	...	...
	1894	2,454	62	12,712	493	3,942	101	5	...	1	...	...
Central Provinces	1893	312	23	3,981	631	935	46	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	298	20	4,088	665	1,056	53	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1893	949	24	10,103	525	2,422	4	30	1	74	1	103	
	1894	1,149	45	11,588	571	2,674	6	13	...	119	...	166	
Assam	1893	481	8	3,130	247	218	7	19	...	...	...	...
	1894	541	7	3,003	270	315	7	19	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1893	9	...	154	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	24	1	191	9	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	94	2	1,426	191	140	6	...	...	2	...	...
	1894	136	5	1,280	169	412	13	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1893	12,975	368	137,672	9,093	13,116	325	113	3	120	1	735	
	1894	13,034	323	122,792	8,288	23,374	612	109	3	167	3	854	

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION
the YEAR

1		2												3											
NAME OF PROVINCE.		RELIGION.												AGE.											
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D			
		CHRISTIANS.						Muhamma- dans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.										
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																			
		a	b	c																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Madras	1893	31	...	47	4	730	79	2,347	96	26,020	2,169	12	...	...	...	478	115	25,562	1,736	4,833	465	314	31	1,401
	1894	20	...	53	5	714	61	2,288	84	25,508	1,753	12	...	...	...	467	95	23,291	1,412	4,507	386	330	40	1,372
Bombay	1893	86	...	20	1	227	10	5,419	135	8,904	575	44	3	37	...	86	19	13,195	575	1,432	125	84	5	1,401	
	1894	91	...	9	...	234	16	5,074	95	8,853	548	20	2	59	...	72	20	12,710	519	1,432	115	77	7	1,094	
Bengal	1893	236	...	66	1	111	7	13,526	373	20,664	1,041	125	23	1,017	65	407	51	26,067	1,018	8,143	379	1,133	58	1,175	
	1894	186	1	69	...	115	4	13,375	327	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,197	92	422	49	25,141	938	8,059	358	1,105	60	1,106	
North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	29	...	14	1	41	2	5,472	261	32,060	2,324	...	...	...	...	207	69	30,324	1,943	7,171	533	814	41	1,384
	1894	14	1	9	1	40	...	5,437	259	33,856	2,661	...	...	...	...	145	69	30,227	2,132	8,004	637	970	64	1,114
Punjab	1893	3	...	4	...	15	1	15,051	601	6,350	262	...	...	...	...	266	6	17,999	739	2,792	109	486	10	127
	1894	9	...	4	...	16	2	12,751	411	5,726	214	1	...	...	...	162	4	15,523	508	2,531	104	291	11	215
Central Provinces.	1893	1	...	5	...	35	2	500	53	3,816	435	22	1	1,028	162	125	73	4,356	535	868	96	58	8	210	
	1894	1	...	4	...	21	2	601	65	3,806	501	22	3	1,356	222	127	53	4,621	571	1,066	156	77	13	210	
Burma	1893	241	...	19	...	45	4	802	24	833	25	11,431	486	251	1	113	12	11,611	413	1,784	199	115	6	5,407	
	1894	376	...	30	...	59	1	772	21	837	20	15,091	509	152	...	89	11	14,776	515	2,333	113	139	12	8,902	
Assam	1893	...	...	...	...	11	1	1,231	25	2,177	194	1	...	406	59	5	...	3,126	250	643	18	54	1	185
	1894	1	...	...	...	14	...	1,458	22	2,020	218	1	...	379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2	208
Coorg	1893	...	...	...	...	6	2	31	2	113	10	3	...	37	...	...	...	157	13	30	1	1	...	1
	1894	...	...	1	...	8	...	67	...	124	6	...	...	85	2	3	...	245	8	34	...	3	...	1
Hydrabad Assigned Districts.	1893	3	...	3	...	17	1	316	22	1,537	163	1	...	...	...	12	7	1,577	185	264	29	24	1	118
	1894	...	...	6	...	21	2	359	18	1,421	170	5	...	1	...	16	5	1,533	153	257	30	17	2	161
TOTAL	1893	630	...	178	7	1,238	109	44,697	1,591	105,131	7,264	11,649	513	2,777	237	1,699	353	123,854	7,399	27,062	1,874	3,088	156	11,408	
	1894	672	2	185	6	1,242	88	41,192	1,332	101,063	7,098	15,243	627	3,229	354	1,517	308	131,286	7,005	28,022	1,944	3,056	120	11,708	

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.		5												6			NAME OF PROVINCE.		
MALES.												FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M.	F.	Total.						
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.						
1	13,500	797	620	1,221	3,550	17,236	2,150	1,872	4,528	1,400	235	650	54	31,187	2,348	33,535	1893	Madras.	
5	24,597	1,892	583	1,223	3,930	15,647	1,867	1,077	3,366	1,231	170	445	87	25,595	1,003	26,498	1894		
1	11,836	720	508	243	2,051	7,114	1,051	1,756	2,045	404	17	264	39	14,797	724	15,521	1893	Bombay.	
5	12,264	654	475	153	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	23	188	48	14,350	661	15,011	1894		
2	30,920	1,506	869	727	3,263	21,431	1,110	561	7,734	601	53	682	171	35,755	1,510	37,265	1893	Bengal.	
2	30,558	1,441	753	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,497	566	40	708	130	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894		
...	36,366	2,580	687	3,622	2,469	23,415	338	111	7,884	1,747	60	711	70	38,516	2,388	41,104	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
...	37,168	2,021	659	3,990	2,443	25,058	165	6	7,038	1,933	93	840	56	39,356	2,022	42,273	1894		
1	21,026	863	487	41	1,550	13,408	1,121	817	3,990	655	25	154	30	21,423	864	22,287	1893	Punjab.	
...	18,158	627	468	89	1,200	11,645	663	629	3,610	464	16	125	22	18,507	627	19,134	1894		
...	4,880	711	204	8	644	2,379	336	627	1,209	444	45	202	21	5,407	712	6,119	1893	Central Provinces.	
...	5,264	791	212	11	675	2,454	318	599	1,622	538	52	190	13	5,891	793	6,684	1894		
13	4,067	491	831	134	362	5,526	1,821	463	4,486	273	46	97	24	13,623	540	14,163	1893	Burma.	
12	5,932	601	1,004	225	453	7,487	2,227	444	5,497	468	59	103	21	17,327	651	17,978	1894		
1	3,460	278	104	47	1,169	2,298	54	90	66	221	11	42	5	(d) 3,828	(d) 279	(d) 4,107	1893	Assam.	
...	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,388	43	53	72	196	23	53	6	(d) 3,873	(d) 273	(d) 4,145	1894		
...	151	14	9	16	3	29	16	1	116	4	1	9	...	190	14	(a) 204	1893	Coorg.	
...	227	8	11	10	10	69	22	...	163	4	...	2	2	285	8	(a) 293	1894		
...	1,066	190	122	15	351	976	140	91	173	117	23	26	26	1,877	192	2,069	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	1,581	190	148	15	321	884	137	120	198	122	8	45	15	1,823	190	2,013	1894		
19	120,781	8,152	4,441																

* Exclusive of figures for Subsidiary Jails.
(c) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) Able to read and write well.
(c) Able to read and write a little.
(d) These figures represent direct admissions only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of Statement No. 2.

No.

*STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS
DECEMBER of those YEARS according to*

NAME OF PROVINCE.		NUMBERS ACCORDING TO											
		A		B		C		D		E		F	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted	{ 1893	17,585	1,833	5,904	313	4,433	141	1,483	31	736	13	525
		{ 1894	16,152	1,433	5,639	281	3,860	121	1,339	30	737	9	448
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	576	23	1,030	44	1,793	57	894	17	1,305	28	1,739
Bombay	Admitted	{ 1893	5,650	407	3,042	168	2,790	79	1,504	17	867	22	564
		{ 1894	5,517	366	2,940	141	2,642	84	1,619	25	801	21	454
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	275	14	538	37	1,010	25	1,071	18	1,154	33	1,343
Bengal	Admitted	{ 1893	12,446	837	8,187	322	5,982	172	4,746	92	2,665	44	1,237
		{ 1894	11,990	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,036
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	648	37	1,382	56	2,195	70	3,147	74	3,236	65	3,037
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	{ 1893	11,428	1,312	6,747	494	6,330	353	6,860	202	4,241	118	1,853
		{ 1894	10,289	1,334	6,641	667	6,803	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,866
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	628	52	1,364	160	2,905	150	5,047	151	5,695	139	4,516
Punjab	Admitted	{ 1893	4,676	227	3,309	200	3,654	148	5,902	161	2,223	65	1,166
		{ 1894	3,680	153	3,104	152	3,451	114	4,779	111	1,943	53	1,035
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	445	13	611	20	1,291	46	2,298	87	2,955	72	2,176
Central Provinces.	Admitted	{ 1893	773	228	1,146	213	1,586	150	780	52	532	24	341
		{ 1894	930	233	1,418	312	1,782	132	880	55	470	19	223
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	81	26	240	48	673	59	708	40	650	43	680
Burma	Admitted	{ 1893	3,069	320	2,302	128	3,171	66	1,667	16	1,997	7	798
		{ 1894	3,536	379	2,710	161	4,454	70	2,331	17	2,575	8	1,017
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	159	17	410	23	1,176	24	1,322	8	3,084	10	2,601
Assam	Admitted	{ 1893	1,708	213	983	40	456	13	326	4	203	6	78
		{ 1894	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	90	14	162	3	276	3	240	6	229	6	141
Coorg	Admitted	{ 1893	60	6	58	4	38	1	20	2	...	...	11
		{ 1894	82	6	93	2	41	...	21	...	9	...	35
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	2	...	10	1	11	1	18	...	7	1	24
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	{ 1893	663	141	302	28	360	11	267	7	146	1	75
		{ 1894	611	124	272	32	389	20	275	7	183	4	51
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	36	1	68	7	182	5	220	7	258	5	250
TOTAL	Admitted	{ 1893	58,058	5,524	31,680	1,910	28,800	1,134	23,664	585	13,572	300	6,648
		{ 1894	54,453	5,030	31,768	2,087	30,092	1,132	23,574	609	14,329	279	6,224
	Remaining on the 31st December.	{ 1893	2,940	197	5,815	330	11,512	440	14,974	408	18,573	401	16,507
		{ 1894	2,336	194	5,532	396	11,922	492	15,782	419	18,118	385	16,394

BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st
NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCES.

OF SENTENCE.													NAME OF PROVINCE.
G.	H.			I.				J.		TOTAL.			
	Exceeding ten years.			SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.					
				A.		B.							
				For life.		For a term.							
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
5	5	...	108	4	40	...	62	4	31,179	2,347	33,526*	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
3	9	...	101	9	14	...	64	4	28,583	1,903	30,486*	1894 } Madras.	
20	66	1	388	11	473	2	22	2	9,102	245	9,407*	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
24	68	2	371	10	406	3	12	...	8,299	238	8,537*	1894 } December.	
3	6	...	134	11	36	...	52	3	14,797	724	15,521	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
2	5	...	152	11	14	...	58	1	14,350	661	15,011	1894 } Bombay.	
11	81	1	597	27	292	11	8	...	7,091	219	7,310	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
11	79	1	452	19	300	12	13	...	6,832	196	7,028	1894 } December.	
8	2	...	121	9	57	...	52	3	15,755	1,510	37,265	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894 } Bengal.	
36	104	...	330	10	426	1	9	1	15,978	416	16,394	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
30	125	...	339	11	314	1	1	...	15,322	371	15,693	1894 } December.	
8	30	...	251	29	80	4	140	4	38,516	2,588	41,104	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
17	43	...	317	33	25	1	170	10	39,356	2,922	42,278	1894 } North-West- ern Pro- vinces and Oudh.	
47	240	0	1,022	65	725	24	34	1	24,096	911	25,007	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
74	382	12	1,042	64	739	18	38	3	26,054	1,081	27,135	1894 } December.	
10	16	...	97	21	27	3	103	1	21,423	864	22,287	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
4	6	...	98	18	40	3	103	3	18,507	627	19,134	1894 } Punjab.	
36	118	...	249	31	113	12	20	...	11,265	378	11,643	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
32	97	...	264	37	98	13	44	2	10,133	316	10,449	1894 } December.	
6	4	...	60	11	4	...	30	2	5,407	712	6,119	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
3	8	3	58	8	6	...	30	...	5,891	793	6,684	1894 } Central Pro- vinces.	
17	38	3	266	10	92	1	...	...	3,972	280	4,252	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }
30	60	2	235	8	99	3	2	...	4,173	310	4,483	1894 } December.	
1	13	...	79	1	279	...	78	1	13,673	540	14,213	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
1	11	...	118	...	293	1	73	3	17,337	651	17,988	1894 } Burma.	
2	146	...	404	3	883	1	13	...	11,387	96	11,483	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
2	129	...	418	4	1,077	2	11	...	13,082	124	13,206	1894 } December.	
...	...	...	26	1	7	...	13	...	(b) 3,828	(b) 270	(b) 4,107	1893 } Admitted . . . }
...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	(b) 3,873	278	(b) 4,151	1894 } Assam.
...	14	...	18	1	5	...	2	...	1,241	43	1,284	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
2	4	...	14	1	30	...	...	...	1,313	40	1,353	1894 } December.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100	14	(a) 204	1893 } Admitted . . . }
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	283	8	(a) 293	1894 } Coorg.
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	93	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	114	3	117	1894 } December.
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	8	...	1,877	192	2,069	1893 } Admitted . . . }
1	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	1,823	190	2,013	1894 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
2	35	...	36	...	2	...	6	...	1,344	41	1,385	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	43	1,320	1894 } December.
41	83	...	920	87	530	7	557	18	165,505	9,770	175,275	1893 } Admitted . . . }	
32	91	3	988	91	436	5	531	27	164,739	9,477	174,216	1894 } TOTAL.	
184	843	14	3,310	158	3,011	52	120	4	85,621	2,637	88,258	1893 } Remaining on the 31st }	
209	998	17	3,124	160	3,063	52	123	5	86,599	2,742	89,341	1894 } December.	

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.

(b) Vide footnote (d) at page 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

1		2			3							
NAME OF PROVINCE.		NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.							
					A		B		C		D	
					Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.				
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1893	31,187	2,348	33,535	1,877	42	494	13	408	9	2,779	64
	1894	28,595	1,903	30,498	2,105	62	539	5	461	16	3,105	83
Bombay	1893	14,797	724	15,521	1,252	19	433	6	563	12	2,248	37
	1894	14,350	661	15,011	1,395	30	448	8	563	14	2,406	52
Bengal	1893	35,755	1,510	37,265	2,795	54	679	9	424	8	3,898	71
	1894	34,734	1,444	36,178	2,827	56	667	21	504	11	3,998	88
North-Western and Oudh.	1893	38,516	2,588	41,104	2,349	118	930	37	675	19	3,954	174
	1894	39,356	2,922	42,278	2,559	114	963	31	656	22	4,178	167
Punjab	1893	21,423	864	22,287	2,159	32	800	12	674	10	3,633	54
	1894	18,507	627	19,134	1,935	19	616	5	572	7	3,123	31
Central Provinces	1893	5,407	712	6,119	698	43	249	11	156	16	1,103	70
	1894	5,891	793	6,684	719	53	293	28	207	10	1,219	91
Burma	1893	13,263	540	14,163	1,921	29	569	3	357	...	2,847	32
	1894	17,337	651	17,988	2,379	28	693	6	454	3	3,526	37
Assam	1893	(b) 3,828	(b) 279	(b) 4,107	323	6	56	2	24	...	403	8
	1894	(b) 3,873	(b) 278	(b) 4,151	339	16	55	2	28	...	422	18
Coorg	1893	190	14	(a) 204	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...
	1894	285	8	(a) 293	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,877	192	2,069	120	1	51	...	45	3	216	4
	1894	1,823	190	2,013	101	2	44	...	37	...	182	2
TOTAL	1893	166,603	9,771	176,374	13,503	344	4,262	93	3,326	77	21,091	514
	1894	164,751	9,477	174,228	14,371	380	4,318	106	3,482	83	22,171	569

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in Column 5 of Statement No. 2.

(b) Vide footnote (d) to Statement No. 3, page 9.

BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						NAME OF PROVINCE.
RATIO PER CENT. OF NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED TO NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2).			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SEC- TION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)						
			A			B			
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously con- victed.			
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
2.73	8.48	478	115	593	34	6	40	1893 } Madras.	
4.36	10.45	467	95	562	53	8	61	1894 }	
5.11	14.72	86	19	105	9	...	9	1893 } Bombay.	
7.87	16.36	72	20	92	7	...	7	1894 }	
4.70	10.65	407	51	458	33	...	33	1893 } Bengal.	
6.09	11.29	429	49	478	42	1	43	1894 }	
6.72	10.04	207	69	276	44	2	46	1893 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
5.72	10.28	145	69	214	18	2	20	1894 }	
6.25	16.54	266	6	272	18	...	18	1893 } Punjab.	
4.94	16.48	162	4	166	24	...	24	1894 }	
9.83	19.17	125	73	198	20	3	23	1893 } Central Provinces.	
11.48	19.60	127	53	180	24	8	32	1894 }	
5.93	20.33	113	12	125	29	...	29	1893 } Burma.	
5.68	19.81	89	11	100	17	...	17	1894 }	
2.87	10.01	5	...	5	1	...	1	1893 } Assam.	
6.47	10.60	7	2	9	...	...	...	1894 }
...	4.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1893 } Coorg.
...	4.10	2	...	2	...	...	...	1894 }
2.08	10.63	12	7	19	2	...	2	1893 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
1.05	9.14	15	4	19	3	...	3	1894 }	
5.26	12.25	1,699	352	2,051	190	11	201	1893 } TOTAL.	
6.00	13.05	1,515	307	1,822	188	19	207	1894 }	

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS

1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER				
						A	ON PRISON DUTIES.			
							B	C	D	E
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.
Madras	1893	170'43	9,225'99	227'48	347'70	...	725'64	895'34	1,364'60	1,630'14
	1894	168'23	8,731'43	239'76	313'51	200'55	623'42	752'97	1,302'92	1,336'22
Bombay	1893	106'00	7,087'00	223'00	334'00	...	325'00	326'00	689'00	465'00
	1894	84'00	7,143'00	224'00	222'00	111'00	389'00	461'00	685'00	470'00
Bengal	1893	185'49	16,219'00	685'67	1,187'89	...	1,079'84	938'09	1,681'70	1,138'92
	1894	154'46	15,900'34	787'20	1,398'80	32'57	1,131'47	951'65	1,748'95	1,071'77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	235'55	24,364'51	822'62	1,862'58	...	15'80	697'26	2,657'96	1,181'19
	1894	255'71	25,782'48	1,139'14	1,911'14	46'70	10'39	4,229'98	2,447'75	1,157'41
Punjab	1893	163'00	(a) 11,591'00	484'00	2,533'00	...	...	615'00	1,152'00	637'00
	1894	119'00	(c) 10,523'00	426'00	21'00	63'00	...	569'00	1,070'00	657'00
Central Provinces.	1893	27'54	(d) 4,121'57	123'50	127'54	...	35'81	273'02	412'64	201'78
	1894	26'41	(d) 4,202'58	152'02	90'27	25'45	26'85	311'61	432'58	193'64
Burma	1893	67'00	(e) 18,942'00	494'00	311'00	...	120'00	683'00	914'00	636'00
	1894	83'00	(e) 10,477'00	460'00	350'00	181'00	219'00	680'00	1,046'00	639'00
Assam	1893	6'89	1,182'07	62'20	89'51	...	3'89	73'20	115'71	104'62
	1894	7'41	1,352'60	80'80	115'57	1'00	2'89	78'24	125'20	112'76
Coorg	1893	'53	(f) 81'32	3'26	...	...	...	5'00	12'19	2'85
	1894	1'18	(f) 94'94	2'67	...	...	...	5'00	12'25	3'26
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	11'05	1,110'16	35'76	27'90	...	24	61'23	113'34	114'93
	1894	17'19	1,135'07	66'46	27'85	0'40	...	74'94	121'84	131'83
TOTAL	1893	973'48	83,924'62	3,161'49	6,821'12	...	1,580'58	4,397'44	8,643'85	5,846'89
	1894	916'59	85,342'44	3,578'05	4,450'14	661'77	1,779'60	7,584'84	8,442'54	5,739'59

* Inclusive of prisoners on punishment diet, undergoing quarantine, &c., who are not accounted for in columns 4 to 7.

† Exclusive of figures shown in columns 4 and 5.

(a) The difference between this and the total of columns 4 to 7 is due to (a) some convalescents and simple imprisonment prisoners being included in column 4, and (b) some prisoners in the Chennarayana Central Jail not having been employed on work owing to rains, &c.

(b) some prisoners in the Chennarayana Central Jail not having been employed on work owing to rains, &c.

includes an average of 42 convicts in Taluk Lock-ups, of whom no details are given. The total number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, &c., at the end of column 7, and hence the difference between columns 3 and 4 to 7.

ESIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS						
Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.	Prison officers (7 B).		Prison servants (7 C).	On manufactures (7 K).					
H	I	J	Manufactures.							Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.			
	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.											
61'88	93'71	...	...	3,219'92	...	...	31'23	7'87	9'70	34'90	1893	} Madras.
55'85	88'83	...	...	3,489'25	...	...	4'49	7'14	8'62	39'96	1894	
25'00	14'00	...	59'00	2,196'00	543'00	497'00	147'00	4'60	9'72	30'99	1893	} Bombay.		
12'00	4'00	53'00	330'00	2,237'00	185'00	324'00	168'00	6'45	9'59	31'32	1894			
112'33	96'05	3'71	107'39	6,767'19	...	...	352'79	5'78	10'37	41'72	1893	} Bengal.
89'66	124'39	10'38	208'03	5,860'41	...	...	186'34	5'99	11'00	36'86	1894	
83'05	...	338'08	...	9,850'23	...	104'89	57'77	2'86	10'91	40'43	1893	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
89'99	...	467'90	...	9,104'66	...	137'74	74'61	16'41	9'48	35'31	1894			
77'00	100'00	...	217'00	4,076'00	530'00	...	20'00	5'31	9'94	35'17	1893	} Punjab.		
101'00	15'00	...	...	3,867'00	479'00	17'00	10'00	5'41	10'17	36'75	1894	
83'63	87'54	...	...	1,860'24	3'19		53'41	6'62	10'01	45'13	1893	} Central Provinces.
122'32	62'50	...	...	1,974'89	...		55'76	7'41	10'29	46'99	1894	
65'00	231'00	...	214'00	5,136'00	9'00	142'00	73'00	7'64	10'22	57'44	1893	} Burma.		
169'00	...	...	356'00	5,282'00	1'00	106'00	27'00	6'49	9'98	50'42	1894	
30'78	...	08	...	133'18	135'68		299'18	6'19	9'79	11'27	1893	} Assam.		
33'55	0'01	...	...	197'45	125'67		347'47	5'78	9'26	14'60	1894	
...	...	...	...	50'25	...	...	1,991	6'15	14'99	61'79	1893	} Coorg.
...	...	...	...	27'77	23'25	...	3'29	5'27	12'90	29'25	1894	
28'26	7'57	...	...	539'96	20		5'88	5'52	10'21	48'64	1893	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
27'00	7'45	...	1'72	468'09	0'87		30'07	6'60	10'73	41'24	1894			
168'93	629'87	341'87	597'39	33,828'97	1,082'00	743'89	3,029'26	5'24	10'30	40'31	1893	} TOTAL.		
100'37	302'18	531'28	895'75	32,508'52	139'07		907'03	9'58	10'13	39'01	1894			
					688'25	584'74								
					126'54									

(a) The difference of 10 between the total of the figures shown in columns 4 to 7 and those shown in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(b) The difference of 3 38 between the total of the figures shown in columns 4 to 7 and those shown in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(c) Exclusive of an average of 3 prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays.

(d) Includes an average of 0'99 prisoners in Taluk Lock-ups of whom no details are given in columns 4 to 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHED the YEAR

1	2	3	4					5	6				
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.					By Criminal Courts.	By				
			a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	
			Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.		Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and other punishments.	
Madras	1893	9,411'49	29	4,451	1,185	176	2,248	8,060	29	1,378	4,601	...	...
	1894	8,891'72	23	5,601	1,803	243	2,535	10,182	23	2,366	3,559	80	...
Bombay	1893	7,198'00	23	2,475	684	68	1,245	4,452	23	445	774	92	...
	1894	7,227'00	29	1,990	709	167	1,319	4,185	29	583	457	229	...
Bengal	1893	16,427'29	61	24,799	4,157	545	15,574	45,076	60	11,871	1,115	944	18
	1894	16,080'37	53	20,334	4,760	661	15,540	41,295	53	11,312	596	886	15
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	24,622'00	44	4,210	1,385	190	4,002	9,787	44	2,463	860	2,188	...
	1894	26,039'35	27	4,081	1,377	307	3,837	9,602	27	2,662	739	1,675	...
Punjab	1893	11,759'00	122	19,828	2,684	121	6,797	29,430	113	8,731	274	9,145	...
	1894	10,643'00	115	17,779	2,473	162	7,203	27,617	119	5,830	290	6,918	...
Central Provinces	1893	4,189'98	18	1,834	316	83	886	3,119	18	1,019	342	251	...
	1894	4,264'22	19	1,716	258	65	991	3,030	19	868	288	264	...
Burma	1893	11,368'00	41	11,908	4,317	759	14,395	31,379	41	5,302	6,535	562	...
	1894	12,139'00	37	15,526	4,778	882	18,400	39,586	37	4,878	7,499	935	...
Assam	1893	1,198'97	35	1,058	139	17	278	1,492	31	794	18	31	...
	1894	1,367'35	65	712	121	10	224	1,067	50	371	31	49	...
Coorg*	1893	96'69	...	15	11	...	14	40	...	2	12	2	...
	1894	108'00	1	9	15	3	39	66	1	18	13	...	...
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1893	1,282'80	3	222	478	37	336	1,073	†5	316	94	32	...
	1894	1,303'45	5	277	393	39	552	1,261	5	360	81	146	...
TOTAL	1893	87,554'22	376	70,800	15,356	1,997	45,755	133,908	364	32,321	14,625	13,247	18
	1894	88,063'46	374	68,025	16,687	2,539	50,640	137,891	363	29,248	13,553	11,182	18

* Exclusive of the Taluk Lock-ups figures which are not given in the report.

† Including two prisoners under trial by Criminal Court at the end of December 1894.

SENTS INFLICTED on them in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during 1893 and 1894.

7								8	9	10	11	12	NAME OF PROVINCE.
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.								Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8.	
Major.													
	f	a	b	c	d	e	f						
	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.						
403	7,382	...	469	...	88	121	678	8,089	78'44	7'20	85'95	1'09	1893 } Madras.
661	9,066	273	580	...	115	148	1,116	10,205	101'96	12'55	114'77	1'13	1894 }
213	3,529	10	419	46	123	325	923	4,475	49'03	12'82	62'17	2'75	1893 } Bombay.
588	2,943	52	776	46	136	232	1,242	4,214	40'72	17'18	58'31	3'23	1894 }
888	40,927	84	219	2,706	346	815	4,150	45,137	249'14	25'26	274'77	0'72	1893 } Bengal.
565	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,124	41,348	237'38	19'43	257'13	0'67	1894 }
664	7,656	524	628	13	440	526	2,131	9,831	31'09	8'65	39'93	4'48	1893 } North-Western Pro-
606	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31'45	5'42	36'98	4'12	1894 } vinces and Oudh.
702	27,852	...	882	...	323	368	1,578	29,543	236'86	13'42	251'24	1'11	1893 } Punjab.
371	26,439	161	540	61	400	220	1,182	27,740	248'42	11'11	260'64	0'72	1894 }
493	2,689	46	76	4	129	175	430	3,137	64'18	10'26	74'87	4'11	1893 } Central Provinces.
999	2,492	87	75	63	127	186	538	3,049	58'44	12'62	71'50	4'17	1894 }
615	29,091	31	1,443	179	342	293	2,288	31,420	255'90	20'13	276'39	1'09	1893 } Burma.
231	36,315	70	2,183	446	286	286	3,271	39,623	299'16	26'95	326'41	0'72	1894 }
440	1,305	...	2	26	98	61	187	1,523	108'84	15'60	127'03	6'43	1893 } Assam.
381	837	...	...	25	132	77	234	1,121	61'21	17'11	81'98	11'78	1894 }
15	31	...	3	...	6	...	9	40	32'06	9'31	41'37	15'00	1893 } Coorg.*
22	53	4	1	...	7	1	13	67	49'07	12'04	62'04	10'45	1894 }
421	867	5	168	6	12	15	206	1,078	67'59	16'06	84'03	1'11	1893 } Hyderabad Assigned
485	1,111	6	45	57	19	23	157	1,266	85'24	11'51	97'13	1'50	1894 } Districts.
244	121,329	700	4,309	2,980	1,892	2,699	12,580	134,273	138'58	14'37	153'36	1'41	1893 } TOTAL.
529	125,617	1,144	4,851	2,526	1,696	2,065	12,282	138,262	142'64	13'95	156'94	1'23	1894 }

*STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING
during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW)*

1		2				3		4		5	
NAME OF PROVINCE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		POLICE GUARDS.	
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B
						Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	{ 1893	(a) 9,412.49	1,110.03	129.62	10,652.14	3,08,233	29 4 8	2,48,473	23 5 3	*	*
	{ 1894	(r) 8,902.66	985.48	136.59	10,025.13	2,83,470	28 10 8	2,53,252	25 4 2	*	*
Bombay	{ 1893	+ 7,198.00	937.00	...	8,135.00	2,40,759	29 9 7	1,92,960	23 11 6	32,221	3 15
	{ 1894	7,227.00	795.00	117.00	8,139.00	2,25,139	28 1 1	2,02,580	24 14 3	32,288	3 15
Bengal	{ 1893	(b) 16,427.29	1,240.80	52.81	17,720.90	4,42,617	25 0 10	4,56,100	25 11 10	*	*
	{ 1894	(b) 16,080.37	1,207.92	51.48	17,339.77	4,51,660	26 2 0	4,73,574	27 5 0	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1893	24,622.00	1,877.50	120.66	26,619.56	5,12,793	19 5 7	3,79,403	14 4 1	1,09,951	4 2
	{ 1894	26,039.35	1,801.45	106.44	27,947.24	5,02,762	17 5 7	4,23,865	15 2 8	434,365	...
Punjab	{ 1893	(f) 11,759.00	600.00	48.00	12,407.00	2,85,186	23 1 2	2,74,309	22 1 9	74,618	6 0
	{ 1894	(f) 10,643.00	570.00	54.00	11,267.00	1,92,464	17 2 8	2,81,228	24 15 4	68,916	6 1
Central Provinces	{ 1893	4,189.98	217.74	10.91	4,418.63	1,17,826	26 11 8	1,01,644	23 0 1	*	*
	{ 1894	4,264.22	231.01	9.85	4,505.08	1,11,776	24 13 10	1,05,534	23 6 10	*	*
Burma	{ 1893	11,368.00	376.00	22.00	11,766.00	4,39,560	37 6 10	2,95,438	25 1 9	*	*
	{ 1894	12,139.00	467.00	41.00	12,647.00	4,18,299	33 2 11	3,02,415	23 14 7	*	*
Assam	{ 1893	1,198.97	115.10	5.31	1,319.38	48,025	36 8 9	21,245	16 1 8	18,054	13 10
	{ 1894	1,367.35	120.19	3.29	1,490.83	49,518	33 4 7	21,913	14 11 2	17,656	11 13
Coorg	{ 1893	97.11	15.05	2.22	114.38	5,159	45 15 11	2,548	22 4 5	1,587	13 14
	{ 1894	108.99	14.38	2.87	126.24	5,484	44 7 3	2,556	20 3 11	1,790	14 2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	{ 1893	1,282.54	72.91	1.90	1,357.35	39,664	29 4 2	27,786	20 7 6	5,519	4 1
	{ 1894	1,303.45	60.45	3.23	1,367.13	34,156	25 0 8	28,164	20 9 7	5,847	4 4
TOTAL	{ 1893	87,555.38	6,562.13	392.83	94,510.34	24,39,862	25 14 9	19,99,906	21 2 7	2,41,050	2 9
	{ 1894	88,074.79	6,253.88	525.75	94,854.42	22,74,728	23 14 6	20,95,081	22 1 5	1,60,862	1 14

* The jails in Madras, Bengal, Central Provinces and Burma are guarded by warder guards.

† Excluding Civil Prisoners. The total charges for such prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,996 in 1893, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 69.06.

‡ Includes Rs. 19,710 on account of under-trials confined in out police stations, and as the number of such prisoners is not shown in the report the average cost per prisoner is arrived on Rs. 5,03,761—Rs. 10,739=Rs. 4.53.027.

§ This sum represents only the cost of under-trials in Magistrates' Lock-ups and in Out-police stations. Hence the average cost per prisoner is not worked out.

¶ Worked exclusive of the figures for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

|| Includes an average of 1074 State prisoners.

|| Excludes of Lock-ups.

PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
(LS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10		NAME OF PROVINCE.
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.		
	B	C	A	B	A	B				
	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
340	1 11 7	77 1 10	22,502	2 2 3	69,051	6 7 9	6,66,609	62 9 3	1893	} Madras.
962	1 12 8	72 0 0	19,267	1 15 2	62,631	6 4 0	6,36,582	63 8 0	1894	
121	1 11 9	60 6 10	24,989	3 1 2	55,311	6 12 9	5,60,401	68 14 2	1893	} Bombay.†
808	1 14 6	65 14 6	20,892	2 9 8	57,088	7 0 3	5,53,495	68 0 1	1894	
141	2 15 5	81 13 6	63,963	3 9 11	1,86,910	10 8 9	12,02,131	67 13 4	1893	} Bengal.
148	4 0 9	94 4 10	74,327	4 4 9	2,26,894	13 1 4	12,96,603	74 12 5	1894	
280	1 0 0	37 4 8	66,786	2 8 4	57,540	2 2 7	(c.) 11,56,823	43 7 4	1893	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
730	1 7 11	34 8 3	74,502	2 10 10	79,720	2 13 8	(d.) 11,56,944	39 12 3	1894	
893	2 3 7	55 9 2	50,720	4 1 8	69,665	5 9 10	7,82,061	63 0 6	1893	} Punjab.
1235	1 12 0	44 7 2	52,688	4 11 7	60,058	5 5 3	6,75,389	59 15 1	1894	
1263	0 15 5	34 0 7	21,718	4 14 10	26,662	6 0 7	2,72,113	61 9 4	1893	} Central Provinces.
1291	1 1 9	32 9 3	18,782	4 2 10	26,304	5 13 5	2,67,137	59 5 8	1894	
1319	2 10 7	54 12 1	37,724	3 3 5	56,151	4 12 4	8,60,192	73 1 9	1893	} Burma.
1401	1 11 1	39 12 6	31,948	2 8 7	53,828	4 4 1	8,27,891	65 7 5	1894	
1420	1 8 6	32 4 7	7,430	5 10 6	6,576	4 15 9	1,03,350	78 5 4	1893	} Assam.
1445	1 11 4	30 7 6	8,685	5 13 5	6,501	4 5 9	1,06,819	71 10 5	1894	
1479	1 9 0	54 14 6	573	5 1 9	667	5 13 4	10,713	93 10 7	1893	} Coorg.
1488	0 13 8	37 12 2	326	2 10 3	671	5 5 1	10,935	86 9 11	1894	
1498	1 10 5	60 13 10	4,753	3 8 1	7,666	5 10 4	87,626	64 8 11	1893	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1511	2 10 9	54 1 0	4,793	3 8 3	8,100	5 14 10	84,711	61 15 5	1894	
1564	1 15 6	56 4 8	3,01,158	3 3 2	5,36,209	5 10 9	57,02,019	60 5 4	1893	} TOTAL.
1779	2 1 4	53 1 1	3,06,511	3 4 0	5,81,795	6 2 2	56,16,756	58 11 9	1894	

(c) Including 1 State prisoner in the Vellore Central Prison.

(d) Excluding an average of 20 and 40 State prisoners confined in the Jails of Bengal during the years 1893 and 1894 respectively.

(e) Includes Rs. 2,020 spent in the maintenance of Rampur State prisoners, of which details are given in columns 3 to 7, and includes the cost of under-trials in Magistrate's Lock-ups and in Out-Police Stations.

(f) Includes Rs. 2,287 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and includes Rs. 45,667, the cost of under-trials in Out-Police Stations. This latter sum has been left out of calculation in working the total cost of each prisoner.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the 7th

1	NAME OF PROVINCE.	2	3	4
		Total cost of main- tenance (column 9, Statement 8).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 8).	Total cash cost
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Madras	1893	6,66,609 0 0	62 9 3	45,565 11
	1894	6,36,582 0 0	63 8 0	1,14,889 6
Bombay	1893	5,60,401 0 0	68 14 2	1,34,397 11
	1894	5,53,495 0 0	68 0 1	92,787 2
Bengal	1893	12,02,131 0 0	67 13 4	3,81,086 8
	1894	12,96,603 0 0	74 12 5	4,90,535 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1893	11,56,823 0 0	43 7 4	2,10,001 6
	1894	*11,56,944 0 0	39 12 3	2,10,338 4
Punjab	1893	7,82,061 0 0	63 0 6	1,55,748 9
	1894	6,75,389 0 0	59 15 1	1,44,395 8
Central Provinces	1893	2,72,113 0 0	61 9 4	1,86,939 5
	1894	2,67,387 0 0	59 5 8	72,005 10
Burma	1893	8,60,192 0 0	73 1 9	3,54,758 2
	1894	8,27,891 0 0	65 7 5	4,83,125 13
Assam	1893	1,03,350 0 0	78 5 4	32,380 0
	1894	1,06,819 0 0	71 10 5	34,921 1
Coorg	1893	10,713 0 0	93 10 7	7,005 0
	1894	10,935 0 0	86 9 11	8,289 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1893	87,626 0 0	64 8 11	18,153 0
	1894	84,711 0 0	61 15 5	19,299 0
TOTAL	1893	57,02,019 0 0	60 5 4	15,26,035
	1894	56,16,756 0 0	58 11 9	16,70,557

* Includes Rs. 1,571 recovered from the Rampur State and Rs. 45,662 the cost of under-trials in Out-Police Stations.

SUBSIDIARY TAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

5			6			7			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.			Net cost to Government (column 2, minus column 4).			Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5).				
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
4	4	5	6,21,043	5	0	58	4	10	1893	} Madras.
11	7	4	5,21,722	10	0	52	0	8	1894	
16	8	4	4,26,003	5	0	52	5	10	1893	} Bombay.
11	6	5	4,60,707	14	0	56	9	8	1894	
21	8	1	8,21,044	8	0	46	5	3	1893	} Bengal.
28	4	9	8,06,067	2	0	46	7	9	1894	
7	14	3	9,46,821	10	0	35	9	1	1893	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7	8	9	*9,46,605	12	0	32	3	10	1894	
12	8	10	6,26,312	7	0	50	7	8	1893	} Punjab.
12	13	1	5,30,993	8	0	47	2	0	1894	
42	4	11	85,173	11	0	19	4	5	1893	} Central Provinces.
15	15	9	1,95,381	6	0	43	5	11	1894	
30	2	5	5,05,433	14	0	42	15	4	1893	} Burma.
38	3	3	3,44,765	3	0	27	4	2	1894	
24	8	8	70,970	0	0	53	12	8	1893	} Assam.
23	6	9	71,897	15	0	48	3	8	1894	
61	3	11	3,708	0	0	32	6	8	1893	} Coorg.
65	10	7	2,645	8	0	20	15	4	1894	
13	6	0	69,473	0	0	51	2	11	1893	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
14	1	10	65,412	0	0	47	13	7	1894	
16	2	4	41,75,983	12	0	44	3	0	1893	} TOTAL.
17	9	9	39,46,198	14	0	41	1	11	1894	

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1893	13,798	2,255	16,153	10,347'92	304'22	10,652'14	*10,743	*358	*11,101	5,274	159	5,431	231'04	5'88	237'82	243	4
	1894	13,800	2,278	16,078	9,742'03	233'10	10,025'13	*9,036	*305	*10,241	6,112	180	6,292	242'90	6'49	249'48	191	8
Bombay†	1893	8,594	1,094	10,548	7,874'00	261'00	8,135'00	15,185	535	15,720	6,308	171	6,559	225'45	8'24	233'69	201	6
	1894	9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901'00	238'00	8,139'00	12,825	743	13,568	6,452	141	6,593	227'40	7'00	233'30	258	3
Bengal	1893	18,036	1,036	20,042	17,258'56	462'34	17,720'90	23,318	1,064	24,382	18,001	431	18,435	625'32	16'65	641'97	560	13
	1894	19,104	1,101	20,305	16,880'53	450'24	17,330'77	22,818	1,072	23,890	20,061	402	21,263	727'75	16'10	743'85	707	20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	30,069	2,154	32,223	15,582'59	1,035'97	26,619'56	31,250	1,427	32,677	17,845	680	18,526	854'77	37'69	892'46	437	20
	1894	30,143	2,152	32,295	16,860'98	1,086'26	27,947'24	22,343	1,457	23,800	23,385	910	24,295	1,160'25	48'76	1,209'01	860	41
Punjab*	1893	13,875	814	14,689	11,093'00	414'00	12,407'00	14,680	520	15,200	16,995	600	10,595	479'00	17'00	496'00	318	12
	1894	13,550	852	14,411	10,896'00	371'00	11,267'00	14,054	449	14,503	19,101	709	10,610	420'00	15'00	444'00	203	8
Central Provinces.	1893	4,457	558	5,025	4,122'23	206'35	4,418'63	4,896	439	5,335	3,320	228	3,548	117'04	8'21	125'25	79	5
	1894	4,518	463	4,981	4,217'33	207'76	4,505'08	5,234	431	5,665	4,074	212	4,286	145'50	7'62	153'11	127	16
Burma	1893	13,310	363	13,678	11,637'00	109'00	11,746'00	13,817	138	13,955	10,444	80	10,524	567'00	5'00	572'00	283	5
	1894	13,647	387	14,034	12,538'00	109'00	12,647'00	14,022	169	15,091	10,086	89	11,075	534'00	4'00	538'00	363	1
Assam	1893	1,735	192	1,927	1,279'09	40'39	1,319'38	2,105	153	2,258	1,811	54	1,865	60'44	2'12	62'56	60	4
	1894	1,916	192	2,108	1,445'05	45'78	1,490'83	2,208	150	2,358	2,020	84	2,104	79'69	3'84	83'53	76	1
* Coorg	1893	136	20	156	96'78	9'10	105'88	115	14	129	88	2	90	3'20	'05	3'25	8	...
	1894	136	20	156	114'42	5'42	119'84	136	8	144	69	...	69	2'86	...	2'86	7	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,245	113	1,458	1,310'35	47'00	1,357'35	1,579	74	1,653	1,135	33	1,168	35'65	1'12	36'77	37	1
	1894	1,245	113	1,458	1,319'20	47'03	1,366'23	1,603	65	1,668	1,753	56	1,814	65'29	2'24	67'53	38	1
Total	1893	106,545	9,614	116,159	91,521'57	2,990'77	94,501'84	117,627	4,722	122,419	83,312	2,441	85,753	3,199'81	101'97	3,301'78	2,228	69
	1894	107,641	9,700	117,341	91,913'53	2,934'49	94,848'02	116,179	4,849	121,028	94,918	2,783	97,701	3,614'82	111'05	3,726'77	2,020	100

* For central and district jails only.

† Excluding Civil Prisoners.

‡ Including 31 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 438 of the Jail Code and 4 convicts who died out of hospital.

§ Includes 1 moribund prisoner.

|| Excluding an average of 200 and 410 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1893 and 1894 respectively.

In the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

9		10		11																		NAME OF PROVINCE.
Deaths from bowel-complaints.		Deaths from cholera.		RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																		
				A			B			C			D			E						
				Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.						
Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
74	2	76	23	...	23	509'67	522'65	510'04	22'41	19'33	22'33	...	...	2'16	21'26	13'15	21'03	23'48	13'15	23'19	1893	Madras.
52	3	55	16	1	17	627'38	635'82	627'62	24'04	22'92	24'89	1'64	3'53	1'70	17'97	24'73	18'15	19'61	28'26	19'85	1894	
43	2	45	22	1	23	812'55	655'17	807'50	28'63	31'57	28'73	2'79	3'83	2'82	22'73	19'16	22'62	25'52	22'99	25'44	1893	Bombay.
45	...	45	16	...	16	816'61	592'44	810'05	28'78	33'19	28'91	2'02	...	1'97	30'63	12'61	30'10	32'65	12'61	32'07	1894	
219	6	225	20	1	21	1,043'02	935'70	1,040'30	36'23	36'01	36'23	1'16	2'16	1'18	31'29	25'06	31'15	32'45	28'12	32'33	1893	Bengal.
227	8	345	76	4	80	1,241'06	892'86	1,232'08	43'00	35'76	42'90	4'50	8'88	4'61	42'69	35'51	42'50	47'19	44'42	47'12	1894	
168	3	111	1	...	1	697'58	653'76	695'95	33'41	30'35	33'53	0'04	...	0'04	12'04	10'29	12'13	17'08	19'29	17'17	1893	N.W. P. and Oudh.
244	18	262	92	2	94	870'59	837'74	869'32	43'19	44'89	43'26	3'43	1'84	3'36	23'59	36'82	28'91	32'02	38'66	32'28	1894	
56	1	57	...	...	...	1,583'84	1,449'28	1,579'35	39'94	41'66	39'98	...	...	...	26'32	28'92	26'60	26'52	28'99	26'60	1893	Panjab.
41	3	44	...	...	...	1,753'03	1,911'05	1,758'23	39'37	40'43	39'41	...	...	...	18'63	21'56	18'73	18'63	21'56	18'73	1894	
21	2	23	...	1	1	855'38	769'26	802'96	28'59	27'70	28'35	...	3'37	0'23	19'16	13'50	18'78	19'16	16'87	19'01	1893	Central Provinces.
39	7	46	2	...	2	668'31	711'98	951'37	34'60	25'59	34'01	0'48	...	0'44	29'71	51'73	31'30	30'19	53'73	31'74	1894	
65	3	68	17	1	18	895'94	733'94	864'44	48'64	45'87	48'61	1'46	9'17	1'53	22'99	36'70	23'12	24'45	45'87	24'65	1893	Burma.
94	...	94	46	...	46	876'22	816'51	875'70	42'59	36'70	42'54	3'67	...	3'64	25'28	9'17	25'14	23'95	9'17	25'78	1894	
13	2	25	5	...	5	1,415'85	1,340'28	1,412'54	47'25	52'62	47'42	3'91	...	3'79	43'00	40'64	43'20	46'91	49'64	46'99	1893	Assam.
31	1	33	...	...	...	1,327'88	1,834'66	1,411'29	55'15	83'88	56'03	...	...	...	52'50	21'84	51'65	52'59	21'84	51'65	1894	
4	...	4	...	...	...	929'28	215'73	850'03	33'06	6'59	36'79	...	...	...	82'66	...	75'56	82'66	...	75'56	1893	Coorg.*
2	...	2	...	...	...	603'04	...	575'77	23'09	...	23'87	...	...	...	61'18	...	58'41	61'18	...	58'41	1894	
5	...	5	...	...	...	866'18	702'13	860'50	27'21	23'83	27'09	...	...	...	28'24	21'28	28'00	23'24	21'28	28'00	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*
6	1	7	...	...	...	1,332'63	1,163'37	1,325'27	49'40	45'73	49'40	...	...	...	23'81	20'56	28'53	28'81	20'56	28'53	1894	
518	21	639	88	4	92	910'30	819'05	907'42	34'66	34'22	34'94	0'96	1'34	0'98	23'38	21'48	23'33	24'74	22'81	24'30	1893	TOTAL.
892	41	913	249	7	255	1,032'69	948'38	1,030'08	39'33	38'15	39'29	2'70	2'39	2'69	29'07	31'69	29'15	31'77	34'08	31'84	1894	

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1					2	3	4				
NAME OF PROVINCE.					Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.				
							A	B	C	D	
							Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Madras	{ 1893 ...	* 16,893	3,176	1,260	4,504	2,743	1,630
	{ 1894 ...	15,595	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554
Bombay	{ 1893 ...	16,048	3,233	1,548	4,290	1,993	860
	{ 1894 ...	15,210	2,801	1,429	4,104	1,865	729
Bengal	{ 1893 ...	† 41,102	11,034	6,022	9,773	4,323	1,694
	{ 1894 ...	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1893 ...	49,613	9,561	6,994	12,121	6,364	3,276
	{ 1894 ...	49,545	9,510	7,703	12,334	6,030	2,591
Punjab	{ 1893 ...	22,153	6,935	2,670	5,479	1,832	616
	{ 1894 ...	19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997
Central Provinces...	{ 1893 ...	(b) 8,649	516	505	1,559	1,453	1,131
	{ 1894 ...	† 9,136	820	524	2,027	1,356	849
Burma	{ 1893 ...	‡ 18,001	3,336	1,939	3,408	1,950	1,251
	{ 1894 ...	(a) 20,707	3,459	2,382	4,078	2,146	1,233
Assam...	{ 1893 ...	3,220	1,351	496	433	162	76
	{ 1894 ...	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27
Coorg	{ 1893 ...	168	58	15	44	15	6
	{ 1894 ...	211	20	12	73	28	26
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ 1893 ...	(d) 2,200	325	211	598	327	198
	{ 1894 ...	(c) 2,357	275	226	648	439	223
TOTAL					{ 1893 ...	178,047	39,525	21,660	42,209	21,162	10,738
					{ 1894 ...	178,457	37,589	22,127	42,432	21,818	10,747

* Includes 2 prisoners not shown in columns 2 to 5 who were released on appeal while out under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.
† Includes the figures (268 + 263) for the Barasat and Palamau Intermediate Jails, of which no details are given.
‡ Includes 2,609 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
§ Includes 2,395 under-trials released at Courts who were not weighed.
(a) Includes 2,977 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,675 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(c) Includes 41 under-trials who were not weighed.
(d) Includes 35 prisoners who were not weighed.

the FAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1893 and 1894.

5						
NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.						
A	B	C	D	Total.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
777	1,951	665	185	3,578	1893	} Madras.
749	1,887	561	156	3,353	1894	
905	2,209	792	218	4,124	1893	} Bombay.
942	2,260	805	275	4,282	1894	
3,004	3,338	1,102	279	7,723	1893	} Bengal.
2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347	1894	
4,172	4,890	1,624	611	11,297	1893	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3,602	5,117	1,843	815	11,377	1894	
1,437	2,206	724	254	4,621	1893	} Punjab.
1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966	1894	
206	389	160	55	810	1893	} Central Provinces.
234	393	168	66	861	1894	
1,004	1,688	680	350	3,722	1893	} Burma.
1,257	1,965	872	328	4,422	1894	
254	295	121	32	702	1893	} Assam.
406	318	92	36	852	1894	
8	15	3	4	30	1893	} Coorg.
10	22	9	11	52	1894	
140	273	62	30	505	1893	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
129	258	78	40	505	1894	
11,907	17,254	5,933	2,018	37,112	1893	} TOTAL.
11,469	17,795	6,393	2,360	38,017	1894	

STATEMENT SHOWING the WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAIL

1		2	3											4										
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.											MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										
			SENTENCED TO											SENTENCED TO										
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	
Madras	1893	2	...	310	160	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	...	116	149	170	324	301	414	308	324	624	
	1894	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	27	55	155	160	267	296	344	422	145	505	
Bombay	1893	10	...	726	200	23	85	14	16	2	...	14	9	...	151	164	183	241	342	369	250	...	209	
	1894	20	535	640	236	73	86	20	33	...	2	13	13	37	103	149	188	238	287	327	...	126	605	
Bengal	1893	7	...	970	359	121	165	48	58	3	9	32	6	...	127	189	224	259	316	386	259	118	979	
	1894	8	2,038	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12	...	28	10	48	168	157	187	268	322	386	292	...	505	
North-Western Provinces and Oadh.	1893	...	...	2,497	754	308	316	102	87	16	3	67	35	...	107	151	219	256	259	312	220	262	588
	1894	...	3,204	3,204	660	334	267	108	168	17	5	40	24	51	113	155	200	310	281	338	336	342	306	
Punjab	1893	...	...	912	378	172	163	6	85	16	6	17	3	...	124	154	242	319	315	467	329	470	591
	1894	...	1,564	1,512	437	189	137	54	113	14	9	8	6	44	112	179	256	289	304	415	410	370	154	
Central Provinces	1893	...	...	707	121	62	34	23	24	1	3	...	6	...	119	140	206	258	210	537	158	277	...
	1894	2	415	425	100	56	58	17	23	3	1	5	6	50	97	174	198	265	261	347	296	225	412	
Burma	1893	7	...	1,302	334	195	245	42	206	50	14	19	19	...	132	188	224	286	320	402	478	560	656	
	1894	5	7	1,426	342	188	178	46	365	32	8	51	37	6	119	165	299	304	363	405	423	443	795	
Assam	1893	...	...	177	22	6	7	2	3	3	...	5	...	...	165	142	164	222	323	269	349	...	365
	1894	...	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1	...	2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	260	...	139	
Coorg	1893	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	51	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
	1894	...	1	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	74	121	...	244	307	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	1893	...	...	61	32	19	10	3	15	1	...	3	2	...	90	143	178	260	160	389	307	...	139
	1894	...	163	151	54	11	20	12	5	1	1	2	5	28	103	164	150	269	262	373	255	118	500	
TOTAL	1893	26	...	7,603	2,367	1,023	1,135	317	525	164	38	184	85	...	151	189	242	374	342	537	478	560	979	
	1894	63	8,727	9,661	2,422	1,097	1,008	335	138	96	28	175	113	51	193	179	299	310	363	415	423	143	795	

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

5 AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.										6 Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	7 Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
SENTENCED TO										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.			
44	66	93	146	179	256	192	213	352	276	17 8 11	1 1 8	1893 } Madras.
18	62	96	147	156	205	224	144	293	428	15 3 3	0 7 3	1894 }
36	76	111	135	154	184	213	...	220	308	...	...	1893 } Bombay.
41	76	107	159	165	212	...	308	295	555	12 0 0	4 5 0	1894 }
38	92	116	160	160	286	215	255	299	304	...	...	1893 } Bengal.
33	82	115	170	179	238	163	...	309	467	...	...	1894 }
53	74	110	135	160	194	204	225	253	397	14 5 0	1 12 5	1893 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
53	81	115	148	163	198	240	192	291	362	3 6 0	0 13 9	1894 }
33	79	116	156	136	225	198	294	323	249	15 0 0	1 13 0	1893 } Punjab.
41	80	123	163	174	221	250	251	343	307	18 12 0	1 12 0	1894 }
31	81	112	144	140	228	158	172	...	614	18 0 0	0 6 11	1893 } Central Provinces
45	79	108	157	160	232	229	225	304	630	20 0 0	2 8 1	1894 }
39	84	133	180	180	176	203	195	272	303	...	...	1893 } Burma.
38	86	133	165	226	187	176	159	360	390	...	...	1894 }
40	76	134	171	251	198	290	...	293	...	...	...	1893 } Assam.
46	74	157	176	192	270	260	...	394	446	...	...	1894 }
53	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	3 12 3	1 12 1	1893 } Coorg.
64	109	...	241	307	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 9	0 14 5	1894 }
48	93	126	192	129	307	307	...	357	340	...	...	1893 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
41	91	115	174	162	233	255	218	367	526	...	...	1894 }
48	84	116	158	168	228	220	216	308	349	18 0 0	1 6 0	1893 } TOTAL.
47	82	119	170	188	223	225	214	318	457	20 0 0	1 12 9	1894 }

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 to 1894.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	1890	44,560	3,236	40	0.08	1.23	Madras.
	1891	49,733	3,455	69	0.13	1.99	
	1892	57,804	4,733	60	0.10	1.27	
	1893	55,275	†678	88	0.16	‡12.98	
	1894	52,971	†1,116	115	0.22	‡10.30	
Bombay	1890	24,357	4,325	108	0.44	2.49	Bombay.
	1891	25,291	3,753	108	0.42	2.87	
	1892	25,347	4,296	101	0.40	2.35	
	1893	25,754	*4,359	123	0.48	2.82	
	1894	24,587	†1,242	136	0.55	‡10.95	
Bengal	1890	63,920	25,004	259	0.40	1.03	Bengal.
	1891	68,266	25,911	291	0.42	1.12	
	1892	73,992	34,190	335	0.45	0.98	
	1893	72,738	†4,150	326	0.45	‡7.86	
	1894	73,225	†3,124	277	0.38	‡8.87	
North-Western and Oudh. Provinces	1890	72,138	7,779	524	0.72	6.73	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1891	76,978	10,250	586	0.76	5.71	
	1892	70,189	9,370	502	0.72	5.36	
	1893	71,201	†2,131	440	0.62	‡20.65	
	1894	73,505	†1,412	397	0.54	‡28.12	
Punjab	1890	36,952	23,152*	416	1.12	1.79	Punjab.
	1891	38,564	23,121*	356	0.92	1.53	
	1892	38,671	24,281*	357	0.92	1.47	
	1893	38,843	28,812*	328	0.84	1.14	
	1894	35,592	†1,182	200	0.56	‡19.92	
Central Provinces	1890	11,936	3,218	220	1.84	6.83	Central Provinces.
	1891	11,781	3,607	219	1.85	6.07	
	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1.53	3.48	
	1893	10,425	†430	129	1.24	‡30.00	
	1894	11,194	†538	127	1.13	‡23.61	
Burma	1890	29,217	24,307	499	1.70	2.05	Burma.
	1891	27,355	25,794	377	1.37	1.46	
	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1.49	1.60	
	1893	28,356	†2,288	342	1.21	‡14.95	
	1894	31,443	†3,271	286	0.91	‡8.74	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of Jail Discipline (column 7 of Table No. 7, page 17).

‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

No. 13—contd.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 to 1894—contd.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam.	1890	6,013	1,220	82	1'36	6'72	Assam.
	1891	6,728	1,117	82	1'21	7'34	
	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1'50	6'80	
	1893	6,442	†187	98	1'52	†52'41	
	1894	6,475	†234	132	2'04	†56'41	
Coorg.	1890	303	39*	2	0'66	5'12	Coorg.
	1891	295	34*	1	0'33	2'94	
	1892	330	30*	...	...	...
	1893	266	†9	6	2'26	†66'67	
	1894	370	†13	7	1'89	†53'35	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	2,487	486	28	1'12	5'76	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1891	2,704	484	19	0'70	3'92	
	1892	3,066	675	30	0'98	4'44	
	1893	3,345	†206	12	0'36	†5'83	
	1894	3,431	†150	19	0'55	†12'67	
TOTAL	1890	291,883	92,766	2,178	0'74	2'34	TOTAL.
	1891	307,695	97,526	2,108	0'68	2'16	
	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	0'66	1'88	
	1893	312,645	†12,580	1,892	0'61	†15'04	
	1894	312,793	12,282	1,696	0'54	†13'81	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by Jail officers for breaches of Jail Discipline (column 7 of Table No. 7, page 17).

‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RATES OF PAY FOR OFFICERS OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE HOLDING APPOINTMENTS AS DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

NO. ^{14-Public}
1358-1368.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 13th September, 1895.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{3-Public}
1342-1352, dated the 21st April 1892.

Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 14 (Public), dated the 21st February 1895.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. 2465, dated the 13th July 1895.

RESOLUTION.

IN paragraph 5 of the Resolution cited in the preamble, the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Service holding appointments as District and Sessions Judges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which were listed as open to that service, were fixed as follows :

						Rs.
1st grade	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
4th "	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

2. A new grade of District and Sessions Judgeship having been recently sanctioned in those Provinces, on a pay of Rs. 2,250 when held by officers of the Indian Civil Service, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the pay of an officer of the Provincial Service holding an appointment in this grade shall be fixed at Rs. 1,500. The rates of pay for officers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Civil Service holding listed appointments of District and Sessions Judges in the different grades will accordingly henceforth be as follows :

						Rs.
1st grade	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
4th "	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
5th "	...	...	...	...	...	1,000

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT, .

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, September 7th, 1895.

The week under review has been one of generally feeble monsoon conditions and of generally light or moderate rainfall. This condition has been brought about by two modifications of the ordinary monsoon weather. In the first place, the Arabian Sea monsoon current has been light and unsteady, and hence has brought very little rain to a large part of North-Western India, or to the Central Provinces, or to the Peninsula. This appears to account for the lightness of the rainfall over Western and Southern India. On the opposite side of India the conditions were equally inimical to the fall of general heavy rain. On the 2nd the observations showed that a large shallow low pressure area had appeared over the Bay. Cyclonic movements were established within this area, so that the monsoon currents pouring into the Bay from the south circulated cyclonically over the surface of the Bay and hardly gave any rain to the surrounding coasts. Between the 2nd and the 5th a well-marked centre was developed within the low pressure area over the Bay, and this centre, travelling westward, struck the Madras Coast during the 5th. Its passage across the Peninsula resulted in much heavy rain over the Peninsula and to a considerable strengthening of the Arabian Sea monsoon current. The depression proved, however, to be wanting in vitality, and soon after reaching Khandesh it completely filled up. The mean temperature was generally above the normal average. At first the variations were small and unimportant, but from the 5th onward to the close of the week there was a general excess for the whole country of about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 1st September.*—Pressure had decreased over the Bay area as well as over the Punjab and the Indus Valley. Over the central parts of the Bay the fall was brisk, and conditions there were unsettled. Readings were highest in Malabar and lowest over the Gangetic plain and the north of the Bay. Calms prevailed over the Gangetic plain, westerly to northerly winds over the Peninsula and central parts of the country, and southerly to easterly winds in Burma and Bengal. The mean temperature was excessive over Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Madras, and in defect in the other provinces. A good deal of scattered rain was received, except in North-Western India and in Madras.

Monday.—Pressure was decreasing slightly over the south of the Bay, the Peninsula, and Sind, and was increasing elsewhere. The rise was brisk to rapid over a considerable part of the country. Pressure was highest in Malabar and Ceylon and lowest over the Punjab, but a well-defined large low pressure area was developing over the Bay. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, but were little changed elsewhere, except that the normal south-easterly winds had reappeared up the Gangetic plain. The mean temperature was in excess, except over the North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajputana. Light scattered rain was reported from a large part of the country, and heavyish rain along the foot of the hills.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased briskly over Tenasserim and Lower Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and the Gangetic plain, and had changed little elsewhere. The depression over the Bay was somewhat better developed. Pressure was in slight defect all over the Bay area, and in slight to considerable excess elsewhere. Moderate rain had fallen over Lower Burma, Ganjam, and the Gangetic plain, and as scattered showers elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over the Gangetic plain and in excess elsewhere.

Wednesday.—Pressure was decreasing in all places except Burma and Sind, and the depression over the Bay continued to develop.

The winds over a large part of the Indian region were more or less influenced by the depression. Scattered rain only had been received, except in Burma and Ganjam, where the fall had been fairly general.

The mean temperature was in defect in Tenasserim, the Bombay Presidency, and the east of the Punjab.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly over Burma and Bengal, and decreased in all other provinces. The decrease had been very rapid on the Madras Coast, near the mouth of the Godaveri, and the depression from the Bay was crossing the coast at that point. Pressure was in slight to very large deficiency over Madras. The winds continued to be very largely influenced by the storm. Moderately heavy rain had fallen in North Madras, and showery weather had prevailed over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was low over Burma and parts of Madras and of Bombay.

Friday.—Pressure had increased over the Bay area and decreased elsewhere. The rise was rapid on the Madras Coast, and the fall was rapid over the Deccan and Berar. The depression from the Bay had advanced into the Nizam's Dominions, and the centre lay near Khamamet. Except in the north-west, winds were cyclonic, and circulated around the depression. Heavy rain had fallen over part of the east of the Peninsula, and showers were reported from other parts of the country. The mean temperature was in large defect in Madras, and in slight defect in Sind, Oudh, and Assam.

Saturday.—Pressure had decreased over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, North Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, and increased elsewhere. The rise was very rapid over the east of the Peninsula, the fall brisk over North Bombay, and the depression had been transferred from North Madras north-westward to Khandesh, where, however, it was filling up. The winds were abnormal in many places. They were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, and south-westerly all over Bengal and the Gangetic plain. General and rather heavy rain had occurred over the west of the Peninsula, and showers in other places. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula, in the Indus Valley, and in Assam.

Temperature.—The heat has been very generally excessive during the week under review—a result due to the lightness of the rainfall during the early part of the week and to its localised character during the latter part of the week. On the 1st and 2nd the rainfall was more general than on subsequent days, and the mean temperature only just exceeded the normal; but on the 3rd, and from that day onward, the heat became generally and markedly excessive. When the storm from the Bay crossed the coast, it occasioned heavy rain in its immediate neighbourhood, and hence there was considerable depression of temperature exhibited in Madras on the 6th, and all over the Peninsula on the 7th.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different Provinces of India for each day of the week:

PROVINCE.	SEPTEMBER 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+2.5	+2.3	+1.9	+0.6	+0.5	+1.7	+2.2	+1.7
Bengal and Assam . . .	+1.7	+2.1	+1.3	+3.0	+2.7	+1.7	+1.4	+2.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1.1	—1.7	—3.3	—0.8	+1.8	+1.3	+1.8	—0.3
Punjab	—1.3	+1.1	+1.0	+0.8	+2.8	+3.9	+3.9	+1.7
Bombay	0	+0.2	+0.4	—0.3	+0.3	+1.1	—2.1	—0.1
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.3	—0.1	+0.5	+0.7	+2.4	+3.1	+1.8	+1.2
Central India and Gujarat	—2.2	—1.1	+0.2	+0.3	+2.6	+3.0	+3.7	+0.9
Sind and Rajputana	—1.4	—0.7	+0.7	+0.7	+1.8	+1.3	+1.5	+0.6
Madras	+1.7	+1.3	+2.1	+1.3	+0.6	—3.0	—1.6	+0.3
Mean for whole of India	0	+0.4	+0.5	+0.7	+1.7	+1.6	+1.4	+0.9

The mean for the whole country for the week shows a slight excess of nearly 1° . On the 1st the mean temperature of the whole country was exactly normal; on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th there was an excess of about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The provincial variations show that there was a slight excess of temperature for the week in Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, but that elsewhere the heat was about normal.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded on each day :

On September 1st	the highest maximum was	105.9°	at Jacobabad.
" 2nd	" "	107.4°	" "
" 3rd	" "	104.4°	" Montgomery.
" 4th	" "	107.4°	" "
" 5th	" "	108.1°	" Dera Ismail Khan.
" 6th	" "	108.9°	" Montgomery.
" 7th	" "	107.4°	" "

Rainfall.—During the early part of the week the rainfall was relatively light for the season, and much scattered; while, on the contrary, towards the close of the week heavy localised rainfall occurred over Southern India, accompanying the passage of a deepish depression across the Peninsula. This depression had a very important effect on the rainfall distribution of the week. During the period of incubation of the disturbance over the Bay, the eastern branch of the monsoon current poured into the low pressure area, within which the centre of depression was developing. Hence the storm at this period of its existence had the effect of checking rainfall over North-Eastern India; while, on the contrary, when it began to move, and commenced to cross the Peninsula, it occasioned a strengthening of the Arabian Sea current, and drew both that and the Bay current into Southern India. The main results of the action of the depression hence were: (1) to check rainfall over Northern India throughout the week; (2) to give heavy rain to Southern India at the close of the week. Slight special causes determined moderate rain to the North-Western Provinces on several days during the week, but these causes were not felt outside the area of the Gangetic plain. The table at the close shows the rainfall data. The first column shows that the average actual rainfall of the week ranged from 5.31 inches in Tenasserim, 4.62 inches in Assam (Surma), and 4.35 inches in the Konkan to about 0.05 inch in Kathiawar, the East Coast (South), and Madras (South); while two divisions, *vis.*, Rajputana (West) and Sind, had no rainfall whatever during the week. Under normal conditions the rainfall of the period under review ranges from 7.90 inches in Tenasserim and 7.14 inches in Assam (Surma) to about 0.25 inch in the Punjab (West) and Sind. This comparison shows that, while the general distribution was fairly normal, the rainfall was lighter than usual. The third column of the table exhibits the actual differences. In the case of thirteen divisions, the actual average rainfall exceeded the normal; while in all the remaining divisions, thirty-eight in number, the rainfall was short. This condition is much worse than that reported last week, when the numbers were twenty-five and twenty-six respectively. The region of excessive rain included the following divisions, *vis.*:—both the Oudh divisions, the central, west, and submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the hill districts of the Punjab, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the East Coast (North and Central), and Hyderabad (South). The principal cases of excess were $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the Bombay Deccan and the East Coast (Central), and the principal cases of deficiency were 3.38 inches in East and North Bengal, 3 inches in Gujarat, and over 2 inches in Tenasserim, Arakan, Assam (Surma), Central Bengal, and the Central Provinces (West). In Upper Burma no averages exist for comparing the rainfall, but it is probable that this division should be included in the divisions having an excess, as heavy rain was received in some districts during the week: thus, Mandalay received $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Sagaing over 5 inches, and Magok over 3 inches during the week. On the other hand, Yamethin received two light showers, giving a total of only 0.14 inch for the week.

The returns of the sudder stations show that rain fell during most of the week in Burma, East Bengal, and Assam (Surma), and only during the latter part of the week in other parts of Bengal; in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab the fall was generally at the commencement of the week and in the Peninsula at the close of the week; while over the central parts of the country showers were received throughout.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal rainfall, and show that over the greater part of the country the fall since June 2nd to date has been fairly normal. The cases of marked defect, *i.e.*, where the deficiency exceeds 20 per cent., are—Arakan, East Deltaic and Central Bengal, Mysore, Berar, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana (East), Central India (West), Madras (Central), and Madras (South). The principal cases of excess are Orissa, the East Coast, and the east of the Central Provinces.

The following are the more important totals recorded during the week:—Kyaikto (Thaton) 10·33 inches, Mandalay 7·45 inches, Akyab 5·08 inches, Sunamganj (Sylhet) 11·38 inches, Dibrugarh 6·22 inches, Bohea (Darbhanga) 5·75 inches, Bilgram (Hardoi) 7·56 inches, Mawana (Meerut) 9·64 inches, Sonapat (Delhi) 2·72 inches, Dharmasala 5·03 inches, Murree 3·65 inches, Coondapoor (Mangalore) 3·56 inches, Bassein (Thana) 11·54 inches, Indi (Bijapur) 8·74 inches, Jamkhed (Ahmednagar) 8·29 inches, Anakapalle (Vizagapatam) 5·85 inches, Bezvada (Kistna) 10·34 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JUNE 2ND TO SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, June 2nd to September 7th.	Excess or de- fect of (se- asonal) rain- fall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	5'31	7'90	— 2'59	124'36	131'53	— 5
	Lower Burma	2'18	3'40	— 1'22	61'75	65'83	— 6
	Central Burma	1'39	2'02	— 0'63	32'89	41'06	— 20
	Upper Burma	1'77	?	?	18'95	?	?
	Arakan	2'45	5'22	— 2'77	98'40	136'25	— 28
BENGAL AND ASSAM	East Bengal	0'87	4'26	— 3'39	41'75	60'73	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	4'62	7'14	— 2'52	95'51	106'10	— 10
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'50	2'85	— 0'35	48'61	47'26	+ 3
	Deltaic Bengal	0'77	2'72	— 1'95	24'64	37'71	— 35
	Central Bengal	0'77	2'96	— 2'19	25'77	37'39	— 31
	North Bengal	1'68	5'06	— 3'38	66'89	70'23	— 5
	Orissa	1'25	2'49	— 1'24	44'63	35'31	+ 26
	Chota Nagpur	1'13	2'40	— 1'27	33'30	37'51	— 11
	Bihar (South)	0'65	2'09	— 1'44	26'34	31'30	— 16
	Do. (North)	1'96	2'60	— 0'64	38'45	35'15	+ 9
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1'09	1'89	— 0'80	27'16	29'05	— 6
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1'01	1'92	— 0'91	32'84	30'72	+ 7
	Oudh (South)	2'87	1'66	+ 1'21	29'83	27'50	+ 9
	Do. (North)	2'39	1'83	+ 0'56	31'33	29'58	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2'63	1'48	+ 1'15	28'45	26'44	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1'92	1'46	+ 0'46	23'91	22'05	+ 8
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane). (b)	2'34	2'11	+ 0'23	37'35	34'02	+ 10
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'86	— 0'86	8'85	10'10	— 13
	Do. (Central)	0'60	1'22	— 0'62	13'71	16'22	— 15
	Do. (Submontane)	0'04	1'57	— 1'53	18'13	21'04	— 14
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2'86	2'31	+ 0'55	59'71	52'81	+ 13
	Do. (North-West)	0'20	0'79	— 0'59	12'31	13'36	— 8
	Do. (West)	0'06	0'28	— 0'22	4'89	5'18	— 6
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'15	2'47	— 1'32	81'26	84'90	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	0'37	1'58	— 1'21	17'93	17'68	+ 1
	Coorg	1'21	2'94	— 1'73	79'95	96'79	— 17
	Mysore	0'12	1'39	— 1'27	13'98	18'85	— 26
	Konkan	4'35	4'12	+ 0'23	91'37	101'11	— 10
	Bombay Deccan	3'53	0'99	+ 2'54	21'64	18'58	+ 16
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	2'69	1'49	+ 1'20	16'14	15'79	+ 2
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'57	1'68	— 1'11	18'86	26'22	— 28
	Central Provinces (West)	0'71	2'75	— 2'04	29'54	31'82	— 7
	Ditto (Central)	0'80	2'57	— 1'77	39'66	42'51	— 7
	Ditto (East)	1'74	2'38	— 0'64	47'59	39'42	+ 21
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0'24	3'33	— 3'09	27'06	37'53	— 28
	Kathiawar	0'03	1'74	— 1'71	13'13	17'20	— 24
	Sind	0	0'26	— 0'26	3'61	4'20	— 14
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1'19	1'83	— 0'64	26'64	30'81	— 14
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'36	2'01	— 1'65	15'84	23'78	— 33
	Rajputana (West)	0	1'06	— 1'06	11'60	11'81	— 2
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'04	1'74	+ 0'30	28'06	19'32	+ 49
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3'40	2'92	+ 0'48	41'97	41'58	+ 1
	Hyderabad (South)	2'25	1'12	+ 1'13	18'10	16'16	+ 12
	Madras (Central)	0'23	1'82	— 1'59	8'45	12'22	— 31
	East Coast (Central)	3'87	1'27	+ 2'60	17'11	12'15	+ 41
	Ditto (South)	0'04	1'45	— 1'41	10'62	11'84	— 10
	Madras (South)	0'05	0'63	— 0'63	3'63	4'96	— 27

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 12th September 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall good in the Circars and South Canara; light or none elsewhere. The standing crops are suffering from want of rain in the Deccan and parts of the Central and Southern districts and Nellore; elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. The paddy crops have withered in parts of Tinnevely. Some harvest is going on with generally fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices are slightly easier in parts of the Circars, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Coimbatore districts, rising in the Deccan; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rain heavy and beneficial to crops throughout the Deccan and Konkan and in Bijapur and parts of Gujarat; generally slight rain elsewhere. More rain is wanted in parts of Northern Gujarat, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Deficiency of water continues in Sind. The standing crops are good, except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, and Baroda territory where they are suffering for want of moisture. Transplantation of rice is progressing in parts of Thana and Ahmedabad, and preparations for the late crops in parts of five districts. Sowing of cotton continues in Ahmedabad, Bijapur, and Dharwar, but is retarded in parts of Dharwar for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient, except in one taluka of Sholapur. Agricultural stock good. Prices are normal, except in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th September.*—Fine weather with slight showers continued throughout the week, except in the east of the Province, where there was heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished, but in many districts more rain is required for the growth of the plants. In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions considerable portions of rice land remain uncultivated owing to continued want of rain. The autumn crops in Behar and in Chota Nagpur and the early rice and jute are still being harvested. Sugar-cane is doing well. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th September.*—The rainfall has been lighter during the week, and the condition of the standing crops is good. Harvesting of the earlier autumn crops is in progress almost everywhere, and active preparations are being made for the spring sowings. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rain has fallen in the Delhi and Rawal Pindi districts. Irrigation of the autumn crops is going on. Ploughing for the spring crops is in progress. The condition of the autumn crops is reported to be good to average. Crops dependent on rain are poor in Lahore. Rain is urgently needed in Lahore, Shahpur, and parts of Delhi. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in Lahore. Prices are rising in Jullundur, normal in Ferozepore and Sialkot, below normal in Shahpur, continue high in Umballa, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th September.*—There has been but little rain during the past week, except in the Nerbudda Valley and Bilaspur. The fall was most opportune in Nimar, and has materially improved the outlook in that district. The condition of the autumn crops continues favourable. Harvesting of the early rice has commenced in Sambalpur, an outturn of twelve annas being estimated. Preparations for the winter sowings continue, while sowing of linseed and gram has been started in Seoni. Prices continue steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th September.*—In Lower Burma prospects are good everywhere, except in parts of the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts.

In Upper Burma heavy rain has fallen during the week in Mandalay and Sagaing, while Shwebo, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Kyaukse, and Meiktila have all received amounts varying from half an inch to nearly an inch. More rain is still required, but prospects have improved everywhere, and fair outturns are expected in most districts. The early sesamum crop has been reaped in Sagaing, Minbu, Magwe, and Meiktila; the outturn is generally poor, but in the Minbu sub-division it is better than last year. The price of paddy has declined slightly in Prome; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Weather rainy. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continue. Prospects are good in the Surma Valley and in Upper Assam. Prospects of tea are fair in Darrang and Cachar. The fodder-supply is indifferent. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th September.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain in all districts, except Kolar. The standing crops are reported to be in fair condition throughout the State, except in the Kolar, Bangalore, and Chitaldroog districts, where more rain is needed. Prices have risen in Kolar and Chitaldroog.

COORG: Slight rain. Transplanting of rice is still in progress. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), coffee, and cardamom crops are in good condition. Prices are normal. Fodder and water for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th September.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week. The crops are doing fairly well, though more rain is much needed. Breaking up of land for the winter crop continues in two districts. Weeding operations are well advanced. Insufficiency of fodder and water still prevails in the Khamgaon taluka. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. The water-supply is increasing. The standing autumn crop is in good condition. Sowing of irrigated lands continues in a few talukas. The general outlook is good. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rainfall general, except in Western Malwa. More rain is wanted in Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The crops in Dhar and the rice crops in Bhopal have been damaged slightly for want of rain; otherwise the crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock is in fairly good condition in all Agencies. Pasturage good, except in the Neemuch district of Gwalior. Prices are high in Bhopal and Goona; normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain in Dholepur and Bickaneer. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock are generally good. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in two States, rising in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 10th September.*—Rainfall slight. The standing crops are excellent. Prices still continue somewhat above the normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th September.*—No rain. Weather clear and cool. The crops are in fair condition. Prices are unsettled. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Good rain. Weather cloudy, but warm. Upland rice is being harvested; lowland rice requires more rain.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1894, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST AUGUST 1895.

N.B. — As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER 1894.				WEEK ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1895.				Earnings from 1st July to 1st September 1894.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	556	1,683	8,06,860	479	1,710	8,50,945	503	73,97,863	72,40,376	...	1,48,487	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	78,055	91	862	68,740	80	6,30,910	5,95,023	...	34,887	...	
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	65,210	87	752	73,312	97	7,58,399	5,98,293	...	1,60,106	...	
Bezwa Extension	198	21	3,936	187	21	3,155	150	30,795	24,841	...	5,954	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	236	1,719	3,11,166	181	1,789	2,89,750	162	31,87,067	27,84,670	...	4,02,397	...	
Palampur-Deesa	37	17	441	26	17	810	48	4,248	5,700	...	1,452	...	
South Indian	154	1,042	1,44,873	139	1,042	1,75,573	168	13,93,101	14,80,697	...	87,536	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	82	54	3,557	66	54	4,554	90	34,892	42,792	...	7,900	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	90	1,165	95,600	82	1,165	1,07,940	93	9,52,363	9,56,515	...	4,152	...	
Bengal and North-Western (d)	121	756	81,003	107	756	78,070	103	7,96,581	7,13,240	...	83,340	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	200	10,898	54	200	10,138	51	94,956	92,122	...	2,834	...	
Assam-Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	128	5,325	42	...	40,843	49,843	...	...
TOTAL	232	8,271	16,01,659	194	8,456	16,77,624	197	1,52,82,441	1,45,94,012	...	6,88,429	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	242	2,511	6,28,694	250	2,548	5,16,537	203	47,89,869	55,13,183	7,23,319	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	238	797	1,50,319	189	797	1,49,941	184	15,77,506	13,76,593	...	2,00,911	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	382	813	2,77,524	341	813	3,23,880	398	20,94,830	20,66,710	...	28,120	...	
Bengal Central (f)	127	125	12,593	101	125	17,930	143	1,27,416	1,36,200	8,704	...	...
East Coast (state)	90	321	21,041	66	397	46,303	117	2,36,351	2,84,699	48,348	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	131	730	73,124	100	746	1,09,408	147	8,93,501	8,63,230	...	30,271	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	61	25	2,102	84	25	2,508	100	16,944	17,801	857	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	59	8	481	60	8	478	60	3,704	3,072	...	632	...	
TOTAL	235	5,330	11,65,848	219	5,459	11,63,985	213	97,40,201	1,02,61,493	5,21,292	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	341	1,490	3,65,532	245	1,490	3,83,107	257	35,93,602	32,01,828	...	3,91,774	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	530	401	1,87,490	407	461	2,03,000	440	17,41,604	17,30,233	...	11,371	...	
Madras	236	840	1,90,057	226	840	2,00,216	238	17,81,800	18,57,985	76,185	...	...
TOTAL	340	2,791	7,43,079	266	2,791	7,86,323	282	71,17,006	67,90,046	...	3,26,960	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.	251	10,392	35,10,586	214	16,746	36,27,932	217	3,21,39,648	3,16,45,551	...	4,94,097	...	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	152	161	20,453	126	161	23,109	144	1,96,228	2,04,261	8,033	...	...
Tarkessur	222	22	3,982	181	22	3,688	168	41,964	44,018	2,054	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	116	67	5,949	89	66	6,092	106	58,820	70,194	11,374	...	...
Bengal Doonars	148	36	5,619	156	36	6,100	169	39,974	44,980	5,006	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	11,636	149	78	11,423	147	1,08,830	98,795	...	9,035	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	248	51	10,579	207	51	10,725	210	1,01,392	1,04,442	3,050	...	...
TOTAL	157	415	58,018	140	414	62,037	150	5,39,214	5,66,690	27,476	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Guna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	73	800	11	...	8,431	8,431	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	171	333	50,101	150	333	54,806	165	4,87,584	4,49,968	...	37,616	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	89	13	988	76	13	1,120	86	9,147	9,059	...	88	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	257	108	27,218	252	108	17,859	165	2,02,072	1,99,424	...	2,648	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	241	10	2,094	209	10	2,867	287	25,447	29,844	4,397	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	87	362	28,417	79	362	37,160	103	2,65,587	2,88,947	23,360	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	60	93	4,127	44	93	3,900	42	37,751	35,103	...	2,648	...	
Kolhapur	71	29	1,939	67	29	2,087	72	17,364	16,915	...	449	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	47	72	3,096	43	72	2,630	37	21,756	23,725	1,969	...	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	793	36	22	730	33	6,199	4,860	...	1,339	...	
TOTAL	126	1,042	1,18,773	114	1,115	1,23,959	111	10,72,907	10,66,276	...	6,637	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	81	334	26,640	80	334	21,008	63	1,82,354	1,63,611	...	18,743	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,710	50	46	2,989	65	21,173	23,578	2,405	...	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	48	364	18,534	51	364	14,200	39	1,69,867	1,27,551	...	42,316	...	
Odeypore-Chitor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	61	720	12	...	(i) 3,250	3,250	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	56	94	5,883	63	94	6,078	65	40,175	47,631	7,456	...	...
TOTAL	63	838	53,817	64	899	44,995	50	4,13,569	3,65,621	...	47,948	...	
GRAND TOTAL	234	18,687	37,41,194	200	19,174	38,58,923	201	3,41,65,338	3,39,44,138	...	5,41,200	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadipalli and Wazirabad-Lyallpur railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amriti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(i) Total earnings from 1st to 31st August 1895.